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JOHN HOWLAND

OF THE

MAYFLOWER

Volume 4

THE FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS

Documented Descendants Through
his fourth child Elizabeth[2] Howland,
Wife of Ephraim Hicks
and Captain John Dickinson

by

Elizabeth Pearson White

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Library of Congress Control Number 90-62762

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First Printing October 2008

This book is available from:

Picton Press
PO Box 1347
Rockland, ME 04841

Visa/MasterCard orders: 1-207-596-7766
FAX orders: 1-207-596-7767
On-line secure orders: www.pictonpress.com

Manufactured in the United States of America
Printed on 60# acid-free paper

Dedicated to my husband the late

Henry G. R. White

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Preface and Acknowledgments

In 1885, Franklyn Howland published *A Brief Genealogical and Biographical History of Arthur, Henry, and John Howland and their Descendants of the United States and Canada.* John Howland had arrived in 1620 aboard the *Mayflower*, while his brothers Arthur and Henry Howland followed after several years. Franklyn Howland's book was among many stories about New England written for popular monthly magazines in the era of the World's Columbian Exposition, when Howland kinsmen included prominent gentlemen of arts and letters and the President of Harvard University. Heightened interest in the history of colonial North America and novels about Pilgrim lore encouraged the creation of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants in 1897.

The Five Generations Project of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants began in 1959, having as its goal to publish accounts of all of the *Mayflower* passengers and their descendants for the first five American generations. Fair progress was made at Washington, DC and Indianapolis but these early overviews suffered for lack of careful documentation and some confusion among generations where children and cousins bore the same name. Dr. Van Antwarp of Chicago and Lucy Mary Kellogg, FASG of Detroit, Michigan and Janesville, Wisconsin advocated improved standards of documentation while other researchers "protected proprietary sources" in old books and unpublished manuscript town records. Co-founding the family are descendants from the several brothers Howland who migrated to New England between 1623 and 1640. The Howland family size steadily increased to become the largest family descended from *Mayflower* passengers.

In the spring of 1975, Robert Moody Sherman, FASG and editor of the *Mayflower Quarterly*, asked Elizabeth Pearson White, CG to complete the John Howland family, work which at that time was expected to fill one volume. To ensure the accuracy of this work, Mrs. White was asked to confirm the early material, as well as all subsequent work, by locating the colonial era probate records and deeds in the many county courthouses and probate districts, and to search for vital records of births, marriages and deaths in town halls, cemetery and church records. In this way, errors in the several previous books have been discovered and corrected and, in some situations, new genealogical links to the *Mayflower* have been identified.

Many families, especially in the female branches had not yet been found as early as in the third generation. In some instances, different men having the same name had been linked to one wife, thus confounding the children of several families.

Thus the Howlands became a task for the Genealogy Projects Committee located at the Winnetka Public Library, a dozen friends including many who had taken Mrs. White's course in genealogy at the New Trier Township High School Adult Education Extension in Winnetka, Illinois. E. Virginia Hunt, CG worked on John and Desire[2] Gorham (Howland Vol. 1), John's son Schubael[3] (Vol. 2) and Elizabeth[2] Dickinson (Vol. 4) and prepared for publication the families of *Mayflower* passenger William Brewster. Harriet Woodbury Hodge, CG worked on Elizabeth[3] Howland Bursley (Vol. 2), and Joseph[2] Howland, and she completed the *John Billington Family* which was published in 1991, all the while working as co-chairman of the Winnetka Genealogy volunteers and keepers of lineage papers for the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants. Having so many important parts in capable hands, the author was able to specialize on the Gorham (Vol. 1) and the Chipman (Vol. 3) families.

Much of the early research on the John Howland family are based on records cited by George E. Bowman in the *Mayflower Descendant*. Confirmations and a number of corrections were made by Roberta Gilbert Bratti, CG of Hyannis. Barbara Lambert Merrick began her contributions to the Howland project while she was Historian General of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants. Both have become lifelong friends and promoters of accurate documentation. [These Barnstable County records have since been transferred to a State of Massachusetts depository.]

In 1977–78 the late MacLean W. McLean, FASG, famous as the expert about Sandwich, Massachusetts vital records, shared his extensive knowledge about the Howland and Gorham families. The Winnetka Volunteers have enjoyed discovering for "Mack" McLean his additional ancestral cousins who had migrated from Cape Cod into Connecticut, Maine, Rhode Island and Nova Scotia.

Thanks are also due to the late H. L. Peter Rounds, CG of Riverside, California, compiler of *Bristol County Probate Records* and winner of the Jacobus Award for his contributions about Connecticut, as well as to Kendall P. Hayward, Marilyn Randell Landry, and George Ely Russell, CG, FASG, FNGS. In 1992 the author was pleased to receive the Literary Award from the Connecticut Society of Genealogists.

Ralph Van Wood, Jr, CG, the researcher and compiler of *Francis Cooke of the Mayflower* (1986) and *Plymouth County, Massachusetts Probate*

Index 1686–1881, contributed his research. Likewise, thanks are due John D. Austin, FASG, of Maine, compiler of *Mayflower Families Six: Stephen Hopkins*, especially for the unusually large quantity of intermarriages among the Hopkins and Howland families. Henry Bainbridge Huff, CG, of Virginia (past president of A.S.G.) contributed his expansive knowledge of North American inter-colonial commercial activities which included several *Mayflower* families.

Also, Anthony Hoskins, M.A. of Fort Wayne, Indiana, formerly of the Newberry Library at Chicago, and Donna Valley Russell, M.A., FASG, of Michigan and Maryland.

Additional contributors are identified with their work. During these many years it has been a pleasure to answer most requests and receive documented research from many individuals. Each letter has been useful although in recent years it has not been as easy to reply.

In 1978, Mrs. White was asked to be the Editor of *The Mayflower Quarterly* journal of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, a magazine which had for many years been published at Chicago by the late Mrs. Henry Stuart Peck using the LaSalle Street law office of Waldo Allen, head of the Illinois Society of Mayflower Descendants. Mrs. White had been co-editor of the *Illinois State Generalogical Society Quarterly* and a contributor to the *Journal of Illinois History*, among other scholarly magazines. Mrs. White had served on several committees with the late Katherine Richardson Greeley, CG and the late Margaret Fally, FASG, author and expert about Irish genealogy. The Howland Five Generation Project, now increased in estimate to fill two large volumes, would concentrate on the five older of John Howland's ten children. By 1982 the estimated size of the printed project was increased to four volumes and a draft text was lent to the Historian General, Eugene A. Stratton, FASG. It was thought that the documented Howland material would assist his work of evaluating applications for membership in the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

Edwin Wagner Coles, Stanford University graduate and Harvard MBA, and a longtime executive of the Lockheed Corporation, had become an avid researcher in colonial New England records. His *Mayflower* ancestors include Elizabeth Howland by her second husband, John Dickinson. Ed Coles was a member of the Southern California Genealogy Society, late Deputy Governor of the Los Angeles Colony of the California Society of Mayflower Descendants, and for many years he was Treasurer of the Sons of the American Revolution and Treasurer of the California Society of Founders and Patriots. At Glendale, the Sons of the Revolution had accumulated a large library of New England material. In 1980 he was editor

of *Los Angeles County Mayflower Lineages* and in December 1988 was co-author of "Joseph and Lydia (Gorham) Worth", published in the *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*. Mrs. White and Mr. Coles have never met although Ed Coles did attend the 1970s era lecture by Mrs. White at the National Conference in San Diego. For more than twenty years Ed Coles has discovered useful documents to support this accurate and reliable genealogy.

Although it feels as though it happened no more than a year ago, it is amazing how quickly a researcher in the year 2001 could question, seek, and actually receive a colonial-era document which substantiated a fact in the Crocker genealogy (John Howland, Volume 3, Hope). Correspondence with Henry K. Benter and e-mail with J. Benjamin Crocker discovered the subject in a "will and estate packet" at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; a prompt conclusion for what could so easily have remained an unresolved issue. Thirty years have passed since Richard Wagner at his computer terminal in Niles, Illinois exchanged lineage data with the late Dr. Milton Terry at the Bell Telephone Laboratory in New Jersey in support of an article then being written by Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson White, CG. Their experimental methods for data communication have now become routine.

Genealogical researchers in New Jersey who knew about the quest for the Chipman family recognized immediately the importance of their discovery in an overlooked colonial-era graveyard. There is potential for additional lines to the *Mayflower*.

In April 2006, Ed Coles wrote about the improved documentation included in an issue of *Mayflower Families*. Mrs. Edie Thomas, its editor, had copied large amounts of material from *John Howland of the Mayflower* Volumes 1 and 2 published by Picton Press. Ed Coles added, "I am amazed at the great detail included. I remember the time when you said they did not include enough."

"One thing our method on references is still much better. We assign reference to each event. Also, we say where the unusual reference can be found, such as FHL film number." (Family History Library of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints)

Thanks are due to Jane Fletcher Fiske, FASG of Massachusetts who volunteered to assemble the thousand pages which have become *John Howland of the Mayflower Volume 3 (Elizabeth)* and *John Howland of the Mayflower Volume 4 (Hope, the Chipman families)*. Jane would come to the rescue of old eyesight and a desperate fear that one misplaced finger on the keyboard could erase some portion of text that had been assembled during the last thirty years. Unfortunately, Jane had to withdraw from the tasks of converting the original MS/DOS Word Perfect and of confirming that each

family is documented. The staff at Picton Press have polished the text for publication. Thank you, Lewis Bunker Rohrbach, CG for creating the Picton Press publishing company to continue the production and distribution of books and pamphlets which satisfy the market for *Mayflower* and New England family histories.

Honors are owed to the late Henry G. R. White whose efforts "to get the Howlands out of the house" have spanned the entire era of vast improvements in useful technology. After a long career as a research engineer involved with aerospace issues, calligraphy became his art and recreation. Worn out typewriters were replaced by an IBM Displaywriter which in time became an IBM PS/2 desktop computer followed by a suite of Hewlett Packard hardware. Internet was never allowed to crash these computers devoted to building the Howland Five Generation texts. Lately, an HP laptop was used to convert MS/DOS Word Perfect 5.1 into Windows 98, and from that into both IBM Lotus WordPro (Ronald's laptop) and Microsoft Word. Henry G. R. White passed away six weeks into his 99th year when much of the Howland Project was complete pending a few recent additions to documentation and another dozen questions. Also, Ed Cole's wife passed away a few weeks after speaking with Mrs. White by telephone saying, "How happy she was that Ed had enjoyed his many contributions to the Howland Project and that it had given him considerable satisfaction. Also, she was sorry that they had never met during these twenty-some years of collaboration." Time has arrived to get this project out of the house.

Elizabeth Pearson White
Certified Genealogist
Fellow, American Society of Genealogists
Fellow, National Genealogical Society

Honorary member of The Pilgrim John Howland Society
Recipient of the first Volkel Memorial medal of Honor by the Illinois State Genealogical Society
Editor, *The Mayflower Quarterly* 1978–1986
Trustee, New England Historic Genealogical Society
Chairman, original NGS Family History Writing Contest, and member of subsequent judging panels
President's Citation, National Genealogical Society
Regional Councillor, National Genealogical Society
National Genealogy Hall of Fame Committee

Preface by George Ronald White
Winnetka, Illinois

NOTES

Intermarriages

Intermarriages with other *Mayflower* families have been treated fully when they occur. Intermarriages between descendants of John[2] Howland and his wife, Mary Lee, have been treated in the first family in which the marriage occurred, as the reader progresses through the book, whether the person was male or female. If a third generation Howland descendant married a fourth generation descendant, the marriage and the complete account of their children has been placed with the third generation family. When Howland descendants of the same generation intermarried, their account appears under the account of the first spouse to appear in the book, whether male or female — in other words, under the spouse who was the child or grandchild of one of the older brothers or sisters in the family. If a Howland descendant married twice, and one marriage was to another Howland descendant, that family appears under the marriage to the Howland descendant, so that all of that person's children by both marriages can appear in one place, without duplication. Cross references are given, with page numbers, wherever intermarriages occur

Generation Superscript Numbers

The generations in this book are numbered starting with John Howland of the *Mayflower* as the first progenitor of his descendants studied here. Therefore, the superscript numeral indicating that he is the first generation of his Howland line is placed after his given name and before his surname, as *John[1] Howland*. When a female Howland descendant married, her surname changed to her husband's surname from her father's surname. Thereafter, the superscript numeral used to identify which generation her children and grandchildren belonged to, counting from John[1] Howland, is placed after their new surname which is different from the Howland surname. This clarifies how many generations their maternal ancestor's male line has been in America, and shows that the progenitor on their paternal line may have arrived more recently.

Vital Records

References to vital records obtained from published books are italicized, indicating that copies are available in most of the leading genealogical libraries.

References to vital records obtained from town halls and unpublished church records, including microfilmed copies, are in roman type, indicating that these records have been obtained from the original sources, not from published books.

Death Dates

The age claimed at death, given on tombstones and in death records, may not always agree with official records of birth and death. Errors are sometimes due to the fact that the lettering on tombstones may have become worn, making the dates very hard to read. Other apparent errors may have been caused by a misunderstanding of phrases such as, "in his 60th year," for instance. This has sometimes been transcribed as "at 60 years of age," which is erroneous. In explanation, a baby is said to be "in his first year" when he is not yet one year of age. In the same way, a person "in his 60th year," is 59 years of age because he has not yet reached his 60th birthday. Therefore, in our work, when the age at death, as given in cemetery or church records, disagreed with a known birth date, the conflicting evidence was considered in conjunction with probate records and deeds, and the decision whether or not to accept the death record as given for that individual, and place him as a member of that particular family, was based on a fair evaluation of all of the various pieces of evidence at hand.

Abbreviations

ad inf., *ad infinitum*, to infinity
ad loc., *ad locum*., at the place
aet., *aetatis*, aged
b., born
bapt., baptism, baptized
cem., cemetery
ch., church
co., county
comp., compiler; compiled by
d., died; d.y., died young
dep., deposited
div., divided, division
do., ditto (the same)
ea., each
ed., editor (*pl*. eds.); edition; edited by
e.g., *exempli gratia*, for example
Esq., Esquire
et al., *et alii*, and others
etc., *et cetera*, and so forth
et seq., *et sequentes*, and the following
f., and following; (*pl*. ff)
fams., families
fig., figure
fn., footnote
fol., folio
hist., history
ibid., *ibidem*, in the same place
id., *idem*, the same
i.e., *id est*, that is
liber, book
loc. cit., *loco citato*, in the place
L.R., Land Records
m., married
mo., month
MS, manuscript; *pl*. MSS
N.B., *nota bene*, take careful note
n.d., no date
no., number
n.p., no place; no publisher
n.s., New Style (dates after 14 Sept. 1752); new series
op. Cit., *opere citato*, in the work cited
o.s., Style (dates before 2 Sept. 1752); old series
p., page; (*pl*., pp.), pages
prob., probate
prox., *proximo*, next month
pt., part
pub., publication, publisher
q.v., *quo vide*, which see
recs., records
rept., reprint; reprinted
rev., review; revised; revision
R.I.P., *requiescat in pace*; may he/she rest in peace
s.d., *sine die*, without setting day for reconvening
sec., section
ser., series
sic., (*sic*), exact quotation
s.l., *sine loco*., without place
s.n., *sine anno*, without year; *sub anno*, under a year
sup., above
supp., or suppl., supplement
ult., *ultimo*, last month
viz., *videlicet*, namely
vol., volume
VR, vital records
vs., or v., *versus*, against
wid., widow
yr., year

The Mayflower Compact
from the ms. of Governor Bradford

... that such an acte by them done (this their condition considered) might be as firme as any patent; and in some respects more sure. The forme was as followeth

In ye name of god, Amen. We whose names are vnderwriten, the loyall subjects of our dread Soueraigne Lord King James by ye grace of god of great Britaine, Franc, & Ireland king, defender of ye faith, &c. Hauing vndertaken for ye glorie of god, and aduancements of ye christian faith and honour of our king & countrie, a voyage to plant ye first colonie in ye Northerne parts of Virginia, doe by these presents solemnly & mutualy in ye presence of god, and one of another, couenant, & combine our selues togeather into a ciuill body politick; for our better ordering & preseruation & furtherance of ye ends aforesaid; and by vertue hearof to enacte, constitute, and frame such just & equall lawes, ordinances, Acts, constitutions, & offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete & conuenient for ye generall good of ye colonie: vnto which we promise all due submission and obedience. In witnes wherof we haue here vnder subscribed our names at Cap-Codd ye .11. of Nouember, in ye year of ye raigne of our soueraigne Lord king James of England, France, & Ireland ye eighteenth and of Scotland ye fiftie fourth. An: Dom. 1620.

John Carver	Richard Warren	John Turner	Edmond Margeson
William Bradford	John Howland	Francis Eaton	Peter Brown
Edward Winslow	Stephen Hopkins	James Chilton	Richard Britteridge
William Brewster	Edward Tilly	John Crackston	George Soule
Isaac Allerton	John Tilly	John Billington	Richard Clarke
Myles Standish	Francis Cooke	Moses Fletcher	Richard Gardiner
John Alden	Thomas Rogers	John Goodman	John Allerton
Samuel Fuller	Thomas Tinker	Degory Priest	Thomas English
Christopher Martin	John Rigdale	Thomas Williams	Edward Doty
William Mullins	Edward Fuller	Gilbert Winslow	Edward Leister
William White			

Henry G. R. White 1903

The Descendants of

JOHN HOWLAND

of the *Mayflower* for Five Generations

Volume 4

Through his Fourth Child

Elizabeth[2] Howland, Wife of Ephraim Hicks
and Captain John Dickinson

John[1] Howland and his wife Elizabeth Tilley

John Howland of Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire, England was an adventurous young man who left his home before 1620 to seek fame and fortune in London. There he met a wealthy Londoner, Mr. John Carver, who was about to sail on the famous ship *Mayflower*, which left Plymouth, England in the autumn of 1620 bound for far away North America. Mr. Carver, who would be the first governor of New Plimoth Colony, hired John Howland as his indentured manservant. As the ship lay at anchor in Cape Cod Bay 11 November 1620, after a long, tiring voyage, John Howland was the thirteenth man to sign the MAYFLOWER COMPACT, the agreement which laid the foundation for the new town which the able-bodied men on board the *Mayflower* planned to build when the group went ashore at what was to become Plymouth, Massachusetts.[1]

Fenstanton, where John Howland, the son of Henry and Margaret Howland, was reared, is a town nine miles northwest of Cambridge, on the old Roman Road. No baptismal record has been found for John Howland but he was said to have been "above eighty years" when he died in Rocky Nook, now in Kingston but then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672. This would indicate that his year of birth was about 1592. His father Henry Howland, yeoman, died in Fenstanton 17 May 1635, and his mother Margaret was buried there 31 July 1629. The identity of this family is proved by the probate records of John's brother Humphrey Howland, a draper, who settled in St. Swithin's Parish in London. Humphrey Howland, in his will written in London 28 May 1646 and proved 10 July 1646 by his

second wife, Anne, mentioned his brothers, Arthur, John, and Henry, his sister, Margaret, wife of Richard Phillips of Fenstanton, shoemaker, his "nephew," Simon Howland, and his "niece," Hannah Howland, Simon's sister. Additional information about John Howland's family is found in the records of the intestate estate of another brother, George Howland, a merchant of St. Dunstan's, East London, who had died two years earlier, 10 February 1643/4. His estate was administered by Humphrey Howland's wife Anne on 11 July 1646. Simon Howland was baptized in Fenstanton 19 August 1604, being called "son of Henrye", and was probably the Simon Howland who was apprenticed 19 March 1622 to Humphrey Howland "citizen and draper of London."[2]

Eventually, two of John Howland's brothers followed John to Plymouth. When Henry Howland, the youngest brother, left Fenstanton he first went to London where he was apprenticed to his brother Humphrey Howland. Henry's name is found there on the Roll of the Drapers Company dated 1 October 1623. But less than ten years later Henry is found in Plymouth, where he was taxed, 25 March 1633. Soon after John's oldest brother, Arthur Howland, followed his younger brothers to New England, where he was listed by Thomas Lechford, 28 August 1640, as "of Duxbury in New England, Planter."[3] Thus the progenitors of three separate Howland families arrived in Plymouth Colony during the first twenty years of its existence, making it difficult to sort out and identify their many descendants.

John Howland of the *Mayflower* was called by Governor William Bradford "a lusty younge man." He was one of the hired hands among the *Mayflower* company, being neither a "Saint", as the Pilgrims were called, nor a "Stranger", engaged for a specific duty, as was the soldier Captain Myles Standish.[4] During the voyage across the North Atlantic the *Mayflower* was buffeted by severe autumn storms during which she was forced to drop her sails and head into the wind, wallowing in the mountainous waves. John Howland ventured on deck and was washed overboard into the boiling sea. In Governor Bradford's words "It pleased God that he caught hould of ye halliards which hunge over board, and rane out at length; yet he was held up … and then with a boat hooke and other means got into ye ship again."[5] It was this tenacity of purpose, perseverance, and the ability to deal with unexpected emergencies that helped John Howland to become a successful leader in the Plymouth community.

The Carver family with whom John lived, survived the terrible sickness of the first winter, during which many Pilgrims died. But the following spring, on an unusually hot day in April, Governor Carver, according to Bradford, came out of his cornfield feeling ill. He passed into a coma and

"never spake more." His wife Kathrine died soon after her husband.[6] The Carvers had no children. For this reason John Howland is thought to have inherited their estate. It has been said that he immediately "bought his freedom" but no record has survived.[7]

On or about what was then New Year's Day, 25 March 1623 (old style), John Howland married his fellow *Mayflower* passenger Elizabeth Tilley. Elizabeth was baptized at Henlow, Huntingdonshire, England 30 August 1607, the fifth and youngest child of a silk-weaver named John Tilley and his wife Joan (Hurst) Rogers. Elizabeth was the only child of her parents recorded as coming with them to America.[8] At the time of her marriage she was not quite sixteen years of age.

The early records of the Colony of New Plymouth contain an account of the Division of Land in 1623, in which John Howland, as head of a household, received four acres "on the Southside of the brook to the woodward."[9] According to one researcher, John Howland was given one share (or acre) in his own right and three shares for his wife, Elizabeth Tilley, and her deceased parents, John and Joan Tilley.[10] But Franklyn Howland, author of *The History of Arthur, Henry and John Howland and Their Descendants*, states that Governor Carver's family consisted of John Carver, himself, his wife Kathrine, John Howland, Desire Minter, a man servant named Roger Wilder, a boy named Jasper More, a boy named William Latham, and an unnamed servant maid. When Elizabeth Tilley's parents John and Joan Tilley and her uncle, Edward Tilley, died during the first winter, Elizabeth became part of the Carver household. Roger Wilder, the man servant, died the first winter. Governor Carver died a few months later, in April 1621, and his wife died in May 1621. The boy, Jasper More, died 6 December 1621, and the servant maid died soon after. That left John Howland as the head of the household containing four people, the other three being Elizabeth Tilley, Desire Minter, and the lad William Latham. This would give John Howland, as head of the household, four shares in the Division of Land in 1623.[11]

Desire Minter, one of the members of John Howland's household, had come in the *Mayflower* with the Carvers. Desire must have been no more than fifteen years of age when she arrived in Plymouth. She was the daughter of William and Sarah (Willet) Minter, members of the group of Separatists living in Holland. Her father William Minter died before 1618, and her mother Sarah married Roger Symondsen in Leiden 18 August 1618. Roger was accompanied to his wedding by his friends Daniel Fairfield and John Carver.[12] It was this same John Carver in whose care Desire Minter sailed in the *Mayflower* for Plymouth in 1620. Desire's mother was widowed a second time and, before 10 May 1622, she married her third

husband, Roger Eastman. On that date Roger and Sarah Eastman signed an agreement with Thomas Brewer, the philanthropist who had supported Elder William Brewster's printing press in Leiden. In the agreement Thomas Brewer of Leiden was entrusted with 1,900 guilders to be invested, out of which he was to pay 120 guilders annually for the benefit and support of Desire Minter, Sarah's child by her first husband. Payment was to continue until the child reached the age of twenty-one. The contract was drawn up in the presence of John Kebel and William Jepson.[13]

Thomas Brewer returned to England, where he was arrested for his support of the Pilgrim Separatists. On 20 October 1623, Roger Eastman, Sarah's third husband, authorized John Kebel and William Jepson to collect Desire Minter's money from Thomas Brewer, who was in prison at this time.[14] This would seem to confirm that Desire Minter was about fifteen years old when she traveled to Plymouth with John Carver and his wife, Kathrine, in 1620. She was still a minor when her mother and step-father, Sarah and Roger Eastman, signed the second contract in Leiden in 1623. Therefore she was still under twenty-one, when she was living in the household of the newly married John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland at the time the Division of Land was made in 1623.

A few years later, Desire Minter returned to England, perhaps to claim her inheritance. She may have rejoined her mother and stepfather there for, on 1 December 1623, Roger and Sarah Eastman obtained a notarized statement of good character from Thomas Nashe and William Jepson when they were planning to leave Leiden.[15] According to Bradford, Desire "proved not very well and dyed [*sic*] in England."[16] John and Elizabeth Howland were very fond of Desire Minter and named their first child "Desire," in her honor.

When the Division of Cattle was made 1 June 1627 (new style), only forty-two of the original group of ninety-nine people who reached Plymouth in the *Mayflower* in 1620 were still living there. All of the members of each family were listed in Bradford's records, including John and Elizabeth Howland, who now had two children, Desire and John, Jr.[17] Eight more children were born to them, named Hope, Elizabeth, Lydia, Hannah, Joseph, Jabez, Ruth and Isaac, making a total of ten children in all.[18]

After the first difficult years, John Howland and his fellow settlers successfully raised good crops of grain and found they had enough left over to trade with the Indians and seafarers. As early as 1625 Governor William Bradford, in his account of the early years of Plimoth Plantation, said, "And so to blese ther labours, as they had corne sufficient, (and some to spare to others,) with other foode . . . After harvest this year, they sende out a boats load of corne 40. or 50. leagues to y^{e} eastward, up a river called Kenibeck;

it being one of those 2. shalops which their carpenter had built them y[e] year before . . . But God preserved them and gave them good success, for they brought back home 700. of beaver besides some other furs, having litle or nothing els [to trade] but this corne, which themselves had raised out of y[e]. earth. This viage was made by Mr. Winslow & some of y[e] old standards, for seamen they had none."[19]

John Howland, Bradford's "lusty younge man," must have been one of the old "standards" who accompanied Edward Winslow to Kennebec on this first trading mission, for he was chosen the following year, in 1626, by William Bradford, Isaac Allerton and Myles Standish, as one of their partners, or undertakers, when they were granted a monopoly of Plimoth Colony's trade. The purpose of the monopoly was to enable Plymouth Colony to pay off the debt of £1800 which the Colony owed to the Merchant Adventurers of London. As a partner, John Howland was also one of the forty-two colonists who assumed that debt in 1626. Isaac Allerton, one of the partners, was sent to London to obtain a patent which would give them the legal right to the Kennebec trading post. This was described as being "far to the northward," on the Kennebec River, which is now the location of Augusta, Maine. Even though official permission had not yet been obtained from London, John Howland was put in charge of the trading post and a brisk trade developed there in beaver, otter and other furs gathered by the Indians.[20] With John Howland's demanding responsibilities at the Kennebec trading post, he may have brought his family to Maine for short periods during these years, from 1627 until about 1633, and some of his children may have been born there.

Governor William Bradford, in his history, *Of Plimoth Plantation*, tells us that Isaac Allerton was sent to London with furs and commodities to pay some of Plymouth Colony's debts and to purchase new supplies. When Allerton returned in 1628 he also brought back "a patente for Kenebeck but it was so straite & ill bounded, as they were faine to renew & enlarge it the next year." Although the Pilgrims were disatisfied with the patent in 1628, "they now erected a house up above in y[e] river in y[e] most convenient place for trade . . . both winter & somer, not only with corne but alsoe . . . coats, shirts, ruggs & blankets, biskett, pease, prunes, &c, and what they could not have out of Englnd they bought of the fishing ships and so carried on the business as best they could."[21] Later that year, in 1628, Allerton was again sent back to England with instructions to "enlarge" the Kennebeck Patent but he could not get a hearing with the Counsel in London and does not seem to have completed the assignment.[22]

The patent which Allerton had obtained from the Counsel in 1628 gave William Bradford, "his heires, associates and assignes, All that tracte of

land . . . which adjoyneth to y^e^ river of Kenebeck, towards the western ocean, and a place called y^e^ falls of Nequamkick in America, aforesaid; and y^e^ space of 15. English myles on each side of y^e^ said river, commonly called Kenebeck River . . . and to take, apprehend, seise, and make prise of all persons, their ships and goods, as shall attempte to inhabite or trade with y^e^ savage people of that countrie within y^e^ several precincts and limits."[23]

This patent led to an unfortunate altercation in 1633 or early 1634, when John Hocking of the Plantation of Piscataway, in East Jersey, attempted to sail up the Kennebec River toward the Falls, to intercept the Indians coming down to Plymouth Plantation's trading post. John Hocking and his friends anchored in the river and refused to leave. Governor Prence, in his report on the incident, dated Plymouth, 1634, stated that John Howland went up to John Hocking "w^th^ ou^r^ barke and charged the said Hocking to waye his Ankors and depart." John Hocking refused. After a long argument, "M^r^ Howland bid three of his men goe cutt his Cable whose names weare John Irish, Thomas Savory & William Rennoles." The men, who were in a canoe, managed to cut one cable but, because of the strong current, had trouble with the other. John Howland asked Moses Talbott to go with them in the canoe. When they had reached the other cable, Hocking was on his deck with a carbine and a pistol. The tide swung the canoe near Hocking's bow and Hocking pointed his gun "almost to Moyses Talbotts head, w^ch^ m^r^ Howland seeing, called to him desiring him not to shut his man but take himselfe for his mark saying his men did but that w^ch^ hee commanded them and therefore deseired him not to hurt any of them . . . but Hocking . . . p'sently shooteth Moyses in the head, . . . but the lord stayed him from doing any further hurt [and] by a shot from ou^r^ barke, himselfe was presently strooke dead being shott neare the same place in the head wher he had murderously shot Moyses."[24]

John Alden arrived at the Kennebec Trading Post from Plymouth soon after Moses Talbot and John Hocking had been killed. John Hocking's companions had already left the Kennebec River, and had sent word home to the officials in Piscataway, in the Jerseys, and to Boston in Massachusetts Bay Colony, complaining that John Hocking had been shot for no reason, omitting the fact that Hocking had killed Moses Talbot first. When John Alden's boat stopped at Boston on its return voyage to Plymouth, John Alden was arrested and held in jail for some time. Capt. Myles Standish was sent to Boston by Plymouth Colony "to give [the authorities] true information (and some letters)," to obtain Alden's release. Capt. Standish was asked to produce a copy of the Kennebec Patent in court, 3 June 1634. The court then ruled that John Hocking had been at fault and that the

Kennebec Patent was valid, allowing Plymouth Colony to have sole right to trade on the Kennebec River.[25]

In 1633, John Howland was listed as a freeman of Plymouth but was not yet listed as a member of the Board of Assistants.[26] On 27 March 1634, he was chosen as a member of the committee to set the (tax) rates for Plymouth Colony, and one year later, 3 March 1634/5, he was named an Assistant,[27] perhaps as a reward for the good work he had done at the Kennebec Trading Post. He "viewed" land in Plymouth, 2 March 1635/6, and represented Duxbury in a meeting, 14 March 1635/6 and again 7 June 1637.[28] [Duxbury was formed from Plymouth in 1637.][29] On 5 October 1636, he bought the services of George Kenrick for one year, as an indentured servant.[30]

In 1641, 1645, 1647 and 1648 "Mr. John Howland" represented Plymouth at the General Court.[31] In August 1643 he and his son, John, Jr., were both listed among the men in Plymouth, aged 16 to 60, who were able to bear arms.[32] In 1641 and 1644, and from 1647 to 1651, John Howland was one of the assessors of Plymouth. In 1650 he was a surveyor of highways. In 1652 and 1659, and from 1661 to 1668, and again in 1670, he was a Deputy to the General Court. In 1655 and 1666 he was a selectman in Plymouth.[33] In 1658 he was again listed as a freeman of Plymouth.[34]

John Howland's business ventures had clearly been successful. On 2 February 1638/9 he paid John Jenny £82 for his dwelling house and land in the area of Plymouth called Rocky Nook. One year later, 2 April 1640, he sold his house and land in Duxbury to William Kemp.[35] [Rocky Nook is now in Kingston, which was formed from Plymouth in 1726.][36] John Jenny's house had been built in 1628. It was there that John and Elizabeth Howland lived until John's death in 1672/3, as is proven by his will.[37]

In 1639 the Old Comers were given a choice of several additional plantations for themselves and their heirs, around Yarmouth, Dartmouth and Rehoboth. Part of the land which John Howland chose was in Yarmouth, out on Cape Cod, where his daughters, Desire (Howland) Gorham and Hope (Howland) Chipman, settled.[38] He gave his son John, Jr. land nearby, in Barnstable.

John Howland also owned a tract of land in Marshfield. Among the deeds that have survived the vicissitudes of time is one that settled an argument between John Howland, Sr., Thomas Bourne and John Dingley, concerning the boundaries of a "parcel" of marsh meadow there. It was agreed that "the line or Range shall begin att the beach next the sea upon a west line sett by a compas to a homacke in the marsh where there lves an Old Ceader tree there being noe other nor no more trees next to the great Iland but that onely And from the aforesaid west line to the Basse creek To which agreement all the aforesaid parties freely assented unto as aforesaid;

alsoe that this agreement bee upon Record both att Marshfield and the court booke att Plymouth to avoid all further Diference for time to Come about the prmises; in witness whereof we the said John Howland senir: Thomas Bourne and John Dingley have put to our hands this fourth of May 1655." This document was signed in the presence of Myles Standish and recorded in 1656.[39]

The following year, 1 March 1657, John Howland exchanged his one-half interest in Great Island in Green's Harbor, Marshfield for a "farme of land" commonly called "the Governor's farme" lying in the Township of Barnstable, owned by Christopher Winter. This was land which had been sold to Christopher Winter by Governor Bradford's widow. It contained "fourscore and ten acres of upland according to the bounds be it more or less and twelve acres of meddow . . . lying next unto the land of William Crocker." The exchange was acknowledged by Mr. John Howland and Christopher Winter in Plymouth.[40] This same piece of land was given by John Howland "of Plymouth in the Government of New Plymouth in New England in America, Gent.," to his son, John Howland of Barnstable, yeoman, "in consideration of his great fatherly love and natural affection . . . and also for sundry other good . . . considerations, . . . [the land] being late in his possession." This deed of gift was signed in Plymouth by John Howland, 28 December 1667, in the presence of William Crow and Samuel Sturtevant. It was acknowledged by "Mr. John Howland, Sen^{r}, and Elizabeth, his wife," before Thomas Southworth, Assistant, 10 January 1667 [1667/8], but was not recorded until 1677, after the death of John Howland, Sr.[41]

On 1 April 1661, Thomas Howes of Yarmouth witnessed a deed made by the Indians to John Howland, Sr. of Plymouth and others.[42] On 5 June 1663, John Howland and John Alden gave their oaths that they had seen Francis Cooke of Plymouth sign his will 7th 10th mo. 1659.[43]

John Howland, Sr. died in Rocky Nook, then in Plymouth, 23 February 1672/3.[44] In his will dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672 [1672/3], John Howland, Sr. "of the Towne of New Plymouth in the Colloni[e] of New Plymouth in New England in America," gave his eldest son, John Howland, in addition to lands he had already been given, one hundred acres of land "granted me by the Court, lying on the east side of Taunton River, between Titicut and Taunton bounds, and all of the appurtenances and privileges therunto belonging." He gave his son Jabez Howland all of his upland meadow "at Satuckett and Paomet, and places adjacent, with all of the appurtenances," and one piece of land lying on the southside of the Mill Brook in the Town of Plymouth, "on the Northsyde of a fei[ld] that is now Gyles Rickards sen^{r}." He gave his youngest son, Isaac Howland, all of his

uplands and meadows, with all of the appurtenances, "lying and being in the Town of Middlebery, and in a tract of Land Called the Majors Purchase neare Namassakett Ponds, which I have bought and purchased of William White of Marshfield," and half of a twelve acre meadow "att Winnatucsett River within the Towne of Plymouth."[45]

John Howland gave his dear and loveing wife, Elizabeth Howland, "the use and benifitt of my now Dwelling house in Rockey nooke in the Township of Plymouth aforsaid, with the outhousing, lands, that is uplands, meddow lands and all appurtenances and privileges therunto belonging in the Towne of Plymouth, and all other Lands housing and meddowes that I have in the said Towne of Plymouth excepting what meddow and upland I have before given To my sonnes, Jabez and Isacke howland, During her naturall life to Injoy make use of and Improve for her benifitt and Comfort."

He gave his son, Joseph Howland, "after the Decease of my loveing wife Elizabeth howland," the dwelling house at Rocky Nook with all other housing, uplands, meadows, appurtenances and privileges in the Towne of Plymouth, excepting the lands and meadows given to sons Jabez and Isaac.[46] Daughters Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lydia Browne, Hannah Bosworth and Ruth Cushman were each given 20 shillings. John Howland also gave his granddaughter, Elizabeth Howland, the daughter of his son, John Howland, 20 shillings. These legacies were to be paid by his executrix "in such species as shee thinketh meet."[47]

As his final word, John Howland bequeathed "unto my loveing wife Elizabeth howland, my Debts and legacyes being first payed, my whole estate: viz: lands, houses, goods, Chattles, or any things else that belongeth or appertaineth unto mee, undisposed of, be it either in Plymouth, Duxburrow or Middlbery, or any other place whatsoever; I doe freely and absolutely give and bequeath it all to my Deare and loveing wife Elizabeth howland whom I Doe by these pr[e]sents make, ordaine and Constitute to be the soile exequitrix of this my Last will and Testament." This will was witnessed by Samuel Fuller and William Crow.[48]

The inventory of John Howland's personal estate was taken 3 March 1672 by Elder Thomas Cushman, Serjeant Ephraim Tinkham, and William Crow, and amounted to £157-08-08. It was presented to the court by Widow Elizabeth Howland and was accepted 5 March 1672/73. In addition, the appraisers listed several parcels of land:[49]

1) His dwelling house with the outhousing, uplands and meadow belonging therunto, lying at Rocky Nook in the Town of New Plymouth.

2) A parcel of meadow at Jones River meadow.

3) One-half of a house and parcel of meadow and upland belonging therunto lying at Colchester [now Plympton], in the Town of New Plymouth.

4) A parcel of meadow and upland lying near the Jones River bridge in the Town of Duxburrow.

5) One house and two shares of a tract of land and meadow lying in the Town of Middleberry that was purchased by Capt. Thomas Southworth from the Indian Sachem, Josias Wampatucke.

6) Two shares of a tract of land called the "Major's Purchase," lying near Namassakett Ponds.

Also listed among John Howland's possessions were "one great Bible and Annotations on the five books of Moses" as well as "Mr. Tindall's workes, Mr. Wilson's workes and seven more books."[50]

John's widow Elizabeth died in Swansea on Wednesday, 21 December 1687 (old style), 31 December (new style), at 80 years of age, in the home of her daughter Lydia, the wife of James Browne. Three of her daughters, Desire Gorham, Hope Chipman and Ruth Cushman, had already died, leaving heirs. In her will dated 17 December 1686, Elizabeth Howland "of Swanzey in y^{e} Collony of Plymouth in New Engl^{d} being Seventy nine yeares of Age but of good & perfect memory, thanks be to Allmighty God," said that she was to be buried "in such place where it shall please my Execut^{r}s." She gave her eldest son, John, £5, and her book, "M^{r} Tindale's Workes," one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres and one pair of Bedblanketts. She gave her son Joseph, her "Stillyards," and one pair of sheets and one pair of "pillobeeres." She gave her son Jabez, her featherbed and bolster that "is in his custody," one rug, two blankets, and her great iron pot and pothookes. She gave her son Isaac, her book called "Willson on y^{e} Romanes," and one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and her great brass kettle "already in his possession."[51]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her son-in-law James Browne her great Bible, and she gave her daughter Lydia Browne her best featherbed and bolster, two pillows, three blankets, her green rugg, her small cupboard, one pair of andirons, her "lesser brasse kettle," her small Bible, and her "book of M^{r} Robinson's Workes called 'Observations Divine & Morrall' & allso my finest p^{r} of Sheetes and my holland pillowbeeres." Elizabeth Howland

gave her daughter Elizabeth Dickinson one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres, and a chest. She gave her daughter Hannah Bosworth one pair of sheets and pillowbeeres, the same bequest that she made to her granddaughter Elizabeth Bursley, the daughter of her eldest son, John[2] Howland. She gave her grandson Nathaniel Howland, the son of her second son Joseph[2] Howland, "and to the heires of his own Body lawfully begotten," her lot of land and meadow in the Town of Duxbury, near the Jones River bridge. She gave her grandson James Browne, son of her daughter, Lydia[2] Howland, "one Iron barr and on[e] Iron Trammell now in his possession." She gave her grandson Jabez Browne one chest, and her granddaughter Dorothy Browne, her "best chest & my Warming pan."[52]

Widow Elizabeth Howland gave her granddaughter Desire Cushman, daughter of her deceased daughter, Ruth[2] (Howland) Cushman, four sheep. Lastly, she gave her wearing clothes, linen and woolen, and "all the rest of my Estate in money, Debts, linen or of what kind or nature or sort soever it may be, unto my three daughters, Elizabeth Dickinson, Lidia Browne and Hannah Bosworth, to be equally divided amongst them." She appointed her son-in-law, James Browne, and her son, Jabez Howland, as her executors. As a final item, Elizabeth said, "It is my Will & Charge to all my children that they walke in y[e] Fear of y[e] Lord, and in Love and peace towards each other and endevour the true performance of this my last Will & Testament." Witnesses were Hugh Cole, Samuel Vyall and John Browne. Elizabeth's will was "proved, approved & allowed" for probate, 10 January 1687/8, by Nathaniel Byfield, Esq., Judge, Office for Probate of Wills, Inferior Court of Pleas for Bristol County, who accepted James Browne and Jabez Howland, as Executors, as requested in the will. The will was recorded 26 January 1687/8.[53]

Children (**Howland**), first three probably born in Plymouth, Mass., next two possibly born in Maine, last five born in Rocky Nook which was then in Plymouth and now in Kingston, Mass.:[54]

i. **Desire**[2], born probably in 1625. [Desire Howland and her descendants are covered in Vol. 1].
ii. **John**, born 24, 2, 1627 [24 April 1627]. [John Howland and his descendants are covered in Vol. 2].
iii. **Hope**, born 30 August 1629; [see Vol. 3].
+1 iv. **Elizabeth**, born about 1631.
v. **Lydia**, born about 1633.
vi. **Hannah**, born about 1637.
vii. **Joseph**, born about 1640.
viii. **Jabez**, born about 1644.
ix. **Ruth**, born about 1646.

x. **Isaac**, born 15 November 1649.

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John Howland's Purported Signature

John Howland's "signature" has been reproduced in several books published since 1849. All of the signature are similar in appearance and appear to have been copied from an earlier, unidentified source. The original document has never been located, much less identified.

The signature reproduced here was found in Thomas Weston's *History of Middleboro*, page 589, which was published in New York in 1906 and reprinted in Taunton, Mass., in 1975. A similar signature was used by Justin Winsor in his *History of Duxbury*, page 64, published in Boston in 1849. Winsor used it again in his *Narratives and Critical History of America* (3:268), published in 1884.

When the Howland's Project was undertaken it was hoped that original John Howland documents might be discovered still hidden away in an archive or historical museum, or in a private collection. Because neither original document nor source has been discovered, the authenticity of the common "signature of John Howland (about 1590-1672)" must be disputed. In the absence of an original verified signature, possibly in an enrollment ledger of the Drapers Company of London, the signature offered by Justin Winsor and others might be nothing more than experimental penmanship using a turkey feather. [GRW, June 2008]

The Howland and Dickinson Families

The children of **John**[1] and **Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland**:

Desire[2] **Howland** (*1625-1683*)
married **John Gorham**

John[2] **Howland** (*1627-aft. 1699*)
married **Mary Lee**

Hope[2] **Howland** (*1629-1683/4*)
married **John Chipman**

***Elizabeth**[2] **Howland** (*1631-1691*)
married (1) **Ephraim Hicks**
(2) **John Dickinson**

Lydia[2] **Howland** (*1633-1710/1*)
married **James Brown**

Hannah[2] **Howland** (*1637-1708*)
married **Jonathan Bosworth**

Joseph[2] **Howland** (*1640-1703/4*)
married **Elizabeth Southworth**

Jabez[2] **Howland** (*1644-1712*)
married **Bethiah Thacher**

Ruth[2] **Howland** (*1646-1679*)
married **Thomas Cushman**

Isaac[2] **Howland** (*1649-1723/4*)
married **Elizabeth Vaughn**

The children of **Capt. John** and **Elizabeth**[2] **(Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson**:

***Elizabeth Dickinson**[3] (*1652– ---*)
married **?Caleb Wright**

***Joseph Dickinson**[3] (*1654—---*)
married **Rose Townsend**

***Mercy Dickinson**[3] (*1657—-*)
married **Benjamin Harcourt**

***Jabez Dickinson**[3] (*1660—*)
unmarried

***Lydia Dickinson**[3] (*1662— *)
may have married **Ephraim Carpenter**, as his third wife; no children.

***Samuel Dickinson**[3] (*1665—-*)
married **Lydia ____**

***Mehitable Dickinson**[3] (*1667—*)
married **Thomas Cheshire**

***Hannah Dickinson**[3] (*1671—-*)
married **Isaac Gibbs**

***James Dickinson**[3] (*1675—*)
married [name not known]

* These Dickinson children are followed in this volume.

Second Generation

Elizabeth[2] Howland, Wife of Ephraim Hicks and Captain John Dickinson

1. **Elizabeth[2] Howland** *(John[1])* was probably born in Plymouth, Massachusetts about 1631,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilley) Howland. She died in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York before 26 September 1692, the date her heirs signed an agreement accepting the division of her property.[2]

Elizabeth married first in Plymouth 13 September 1649, **Ephraim Hicks**,[3] who was born in Plymouth, Mass., 24 July 1624,[4] the son of Robert Hicks and his wife, Margaret [*not* Margaret Winslow]. Ephraim died in Plymouth 12 December 1649/50,[5] less than three months after their marriage.

As a widow, Elizabeth married second, as his second wife, in Plymouth 10 July 1651, **John Dickarson/Dickenson/Dickinson** "of Barnstable,"[6] who was probably born in England around 1622,[7] but whose parentage has not been ascertained. John married first, perhaps in Boston, Mass., a wife named Frances [*not* Francis Foote], by whom he had one son, John, born 28th 5th mo. 1648,[8] who was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Capt. John Dickinson died in Oyster Bay before 12 March 1683, the date his will was proved.[9]

Elizabeth's father, John Howland, in his will dated 29 May 1672, probated 5 March 1672/3, called her "Elizabeth Dickinson" and gave her and her surviving sisters 20 shillings each.[10] Her mother also named her as Elizabeth Dickinson and gave her one pair of sheets, one pair of pillowbeeres and a chest.[11]

Ephraim Hicks, Elizabeth's first husband, was mentioned by his father, Robert Hicks of Plymouth, in his will dated 18 May 1645. His inventory was taken 5 July 1647, and was presented in court 4 May 1648. Robert Hicks named Mr. John Howland, Manasses Kempton and Thomas Cushman as his overseers.[12] Ephraim died before his mother, Margaret Hicks. In her will, dated New Plymouth, 8 July 1665, she mentioned her son Samuel Hicks, his wife, Lydia, and their children, to whom she gave 10 shillings each, to be paid by Samuel out of the debt he owed his mother, since he had already received not only her husband's goods and chattels, but also her son Ephraim's estate, "given to me at my son Ephraim's death." The balance of

her estate was given to the family of her deceased daughter, Phebe, wife of George Watson. Witnesses were Thomas Southworth and George Watson.[13] John and Elizabeth Dickinson must have lived in Barnstable, on Cape Cod, during the early years of their married life and their first few children must have been born there. In 1651, Capt. John Dickinson bought a plot of land in Barnstable which contained eight acres, bounded on the west by the lot of Isaac Wells, and on the east by George Lewis, "near where the courthouse now stands."[14] On 4 October 1652, at a General Court held at the county courthouse in Plymouth, John Dickinson joined Thomas Hinckley and Samuel Mayo as witnesses to a deed in which Thomas Allen and his wife, Winifred, of Barnstable, sold land in Barnstable for £65 to Lt. Matthew Fuller and Samuel Fuller, which contained 9 acres of upland and 4 acres of marsh meadow, adjoining the Sandwich bounds.[15]

In 1653 Capt. John Dickinson was master of the sloop, *Desire*, owned by Capt. Samuel Mayo, Capt. William Paddy and John Barnes of Barnstable.[16] The *Desire* was hired by the Rev. William Leverich and Peter Wright of Sandwich, Mass., to take them and their families and all of their household goods and farming tools from Sandwich to their new home in Oyster Bay, Long Island, Colony of New York, where they had bought land from the Indians.[17] The Rev. William Leverich, a minister of the established Congregational church of the Pilgrims, was unhappy about his many Quaker neighbors in Sandwich who would not support his ministry. In February 1654, as the *Desire* arrived in Hempstead Bay, Long Island, with all of its cargo, it was seized by the pirate, Capt. Thomas Baxter. Capt. Baxter, called "of Fairfield" [Connecticut], was operating under a letter of marque from the Rhode Island government which gave him the right to prey on Dutch shipping, since England was at war with the Dutch in Europe. Capt. John Dickinson had often sailed from New England ports to New Amsterdam and had run the blockade past Capt. Baxter above Hells Gate. When Capt. Baxter saw the *Desire* entering Hempstead Bay, he bore down on her and, by force of arms, claimed her as his prize. He allowed the passengers to disembark but took the sloop, with all of their possessions, over to Fairfield Harbor, in Connecticut. Capt. Samuel Mayo brought suit against Thomas Baxter in the courts of New Haven Colony and Capt. Baxter was arrested and tried for "plundering, spoiling, robbing and looting a vessel" which belonged to Plymouth Colony." The court found that the pirate, Baxter, had the right to interfere only with Dutch shipping, not with vessels belonging to members of the United Colonies. The pirate was forced to return his booty to the passengers from Sandwich. He was fined £10 for "disturbing the peace" by capturing an English vessel, and was banished from New Haven Colony.[18] Capt. Mayo also sued Capt. Baxter in a civil

court and won a large judgement against the pirate. Financially ruined, Capt. Thomas Baxter is said to have gone to Nevis where he died. Capt. Thomas Baxter, the pirate, should not be confused with Thomas Baxter of Yarmouth, Mass., bricklayer, who married widow Temperance (Gorham[3]) Sturgis in Yarmouth, 27 January 1679/80, and had children at the same time that the pirate's grandchildren were born in Westchester County, New York. [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:14-17.]

Capt. John Dickinson must have liked what he saw at Oyster Bay for, in January 1657/8, he was one of eight people who wrote a letter to Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New York, asking for permission to settle there.[19] They must have moved there at that time for, on 12 May 1658, John Dickinson and three others, acting for the Town of Oyster Bay, signed a deed giving a large tract of land to John Richbell, Thomas Modiford and William Sharp. This deed was later voided when these three men settled elsewhere.[20] In February 1659 John Dickinson bought land from John Hinksman adjoining the home of Peter Wright on the east, fronting on the main street, and extending west to Quahaug Lane, across the street from Richard and Daniel Harcourt/Harcutt. John Dickinson paid for it in part with cloth and liquor, indicating that he was a merchant and trader.[21] On 15 February 1660, the town granted John Dickinson a house and lot at the south end of Oyster Bay, with a first share of meadowland.[22] The next year, 1 February 1661, he was granted additional land, 10 rods deep, at the end of his property.[23] Many other grants followed. On 12 January 1665/6, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay bought five acres of land from John Finch "of Fairfield on ye Main," formerly an "inhabiter" of Oyster Bay.[24]

In 1671 John Dickinson was appointed by the town to obtain a letter from the Rev. William Leverich, who had since moved to Huntington, Long Island, then to Connecticut, and then back to Newtown, Long Island. He was asked to discuss the subject of the rights of the Town of Oyster Bay with the Town of Hempstead.[25] The same year John sold his rights in Hog Island, across from the Town of Oyster Bay, to Capt. Richard Morris.[26] John Dickinson and Richard Harcut were chosen as overseers in 1676.[27]

Elizabeth Dickinson, but not her husband, was described in the records of the New York Monthly Meeting as an active member of the Friends from 1677 on.[28]

Capt. John Dickinson died about eight years before his wife, Elizabeth. In his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, John gave his son, Joseph Dickinson, the land and meadow previously settled on him. He gave five shillings each to two of his daughters, Elizabeth and Mercy, who had already received their portions, indicating that they were both married but he did not mention their married names. His widow, Elizabeth, was

given the right to divide the rest of the estate among his six youngest children, named as Lydia, Mehetable, Samuel, Hannah, James and Jabez, making special provision for Jabez, who was incapable of caring for himself. Overseers were John Underhill, Sr., John Feakes, Sr., and his own son, Joseph Dickinson. The witnesses were Thomas Townsend and Thomas Weekes.[29]

On 10 November 1688, Elizabeth Dickinson of Oyster Bay, widow of John Dickinson, deeded to her son, Samuel Dickinson of Oyster Bay, the moiety or one-half of her home lot which was formerly her husband's, bounded on the west by John Townsend's home lot, on the north by Simon Cooper's meadow, on the east by the highway which goes to the Meadow, and on the south by the street; also one-third of her right of Commons, and her share of meadow at Fort Neck. Witnesses were John Newman and Moses Mudg. Elizabeth made her mark.[30]

Elizabeth Dickinson, widow, "of Oyster Bay in Queens County on Long Island," in her will dated 10 September 1691, bequeathed her house and lot, with half a share of meadow on the West Neck at the south of Oyster Bay, and one bed, bolster and pillow, a coverlet, blanket and one sheet, to her son Jabez Dickinson, with the stipulation that, at his death, the property would go to her eldest son Joseph Dickinson, or his heirs. Son Samuel was given five acres of land "at the plains," in addition to what she had already given him. Son James received two of Elizabeth's three rights to land in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, "on the west side of Nicholas Wright's field," half a share of meadow on the West Neck, and five acres "at the plains," as well as her cart, plow and tackling, and a bed, bolster, coverlet, etc. Elizabeth divided her right of commonage between three of her sons, Samuel, Jabez and James. Daughters Mercy and Lydia were each given one chest. Daughter Hannah was given her mother's bed, bolster, two pillows, a pair of sheets and curtains and valances, one chest and two pillowbers. Elizabeth's grandson, Richard Harcott, [Mercy's son], received two sheep. The remainder of the estate, both household goods and cattle, was to be divided among her two youngest daughters, Mehitabel and Hannah, after all debts had been paid. Son Joseph was named executor. John Townsend, "at Mill," and son Joseph were named as overseers of her will. Witnesses were John Newman and her son-in-law, Thomas Cheshire.[31] Daughter Elizabeth was not mentioned in her mother's will.

On 26 September 1692 an agreement was made by the heirs of Elizabeth Dickinson, who signed as Joseph Dickinson, Samuel Dickinson, Thomas Cheshire and Mehetable his wife, Hannah Dickinson, Job Wright, "for and in behalf of James Dickinson, being his guardian," and Joseph Dickinson, "in behalf of Jabez Dickinson."[32] None of the three oldest daughters,

Elizabeth, Mercy or Lydia, nor their husbands, signed the agreement concerning the division of their mother's property. Elizabeth may already have died, because she was not mentioned at all in her mother's will. Mercy and Lydia were each given a chest and other personal property, and had taken their bequests with them. Young Richard Harcourt had already been given his two sheep. In addition to her mother's bed and other personal property, Hannah was to share with her sister, Mehetable, whatever was left in the estate after all debts had been paid. Therefore, Hannah, who was still unmarried, and Mehitable, with her husband, Thomas Cheshire, signed the final agreement dated 26 September 1692. George William Cocks, in his *History of the Cock-Cocks-Cox Family* (1914), unfortunately reprinted an inaccurate abstract of Elizabeth[2] (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson's will which he copied from an incomplete transcription published in *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend* (New York 1858 and 1865), in which bequests to Mercy and Lydia were omitted. This made it appear that three of the five Dickinson daughters, Elizabeth, Mercy and Lydia, had all been omitted from their mother's will. The will, as abstracted correctly in *Oyster Bay Town Records* 1:559-60, published in 1916, shows that the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was the only child missing from her mother's will.[33]

On 3 October 1692, son Joseph Dickinson, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Dickinson, in consideration of the agreement made between him and his brothers and sisters, confirmed unto his brother, Samuel, all of the land which their mother had given Samuel in 1688, as well as the five acres of meadow which Samuel received by her will. Witnesses were John Newman, Thomas Cheshire and Hannah Dickinson.[34]

Children (**Dickinson/ Dickenson/ Dickisson/ Diccason/ Dickarson/ Dickeson**), all by her second husband, John Dickinson, first three probably born in Barnstable, Mass., last six born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[35]

+2 i. **Elizabeth**[3], born 11th 8th mo. 1652.
+3 ii. **Joseph**, born 24th 10th mo. 1654.
+4 iii. **Mercy**, born 23d 2d mo. 1657.
+5 iv. **Jabez/Jabis**, born 29th 7th mo. 1660.
+6 v. **Lydia**, born 5th 8th mo. 1662.
+7 vi. **Samuel**, born 26th 1st mo. 1665.
+8 vii. **Mehetable**, born [—] 2d mo. 1667.
+9 viii. **Hannah**, born 6th 1st mo. 1671.
+10 ix. **James**, born 27th 5th mo. 1675.

REFERENCES

1. *MD* 2:70-77; 3:54-57. 2. OBTR 1:560 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 3. *MD* 16:121; Clarence Almon Torrey, *New England Marriages Prior to 1700* (Genealogical Publishing Co., Baltimore, Md, 1985), 368. 4. *MD* 8:143 (Robert Hicks); 16:157 (Margaret Hicks); Amos Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 2:72; his mother's name was not Margaret Winslow, as claimed in Torrey, *New Eng. Marr.*, 368; Robert S. Wakefield, "The Children of Robert Hicks," *TAG* 51:57-58. 5. *MD* 16:121. 6. *MD* 16:237; *Mayflower Source Recs.*, 544; Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:50, 347. 7. *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* 3:185; *The American Genealogist* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. This John Dickinson was not the man of the same name who lived in Salisbury, Mass., as stated by Marguerite S. Dickinson, *Descendants of Captain John and Elizabeth Howland Dickinson of Oyster Bay, Long Island* (Chagrin Falls, Ohio, 1965), 2. John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson of Oyster Bay never lived in Salisbury. That John Dickison/ Dickinson of Salisbury married first, Mary, second, Ann/Hannah (—) Goudge, widow of William Gouge, and third, Alice (—) Roper, widow of John Roper. See David W. Hoyt, *Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Mass.* (Providence, R.I., 1897-1919; rept. Somersworth, N.H. 1981), 132; *Vital Records of Salisbury, Mass.*, to 1849 (Topsfield, Mass. 1915), 327, 548. 8. *The American Genealogist* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. The Frances Foote mentioned in Torrey, 368, married a different John Dickinson who moved to western Massachusetts. 9. Oyster Bay Town Records 1:178. 10. MD 2:70-77: Plymouth Colony Wills and Inventories 3:1:49-54 (John Howland). 11. MD 3:54-57: Bristol Co. Prob. 1:13-14 (Elizabeth Howland). 12. *MD* 8:143-46 (Robert Hicks). 13. *MD* 16:157-58 (Margaret Hicks). 14. Otis, *Barnstable Fams.* 1:347. 15. *MD* 1:136. 16. Otis, *Barns. Fams.* 1:347-48. 17. George William Cocks, assisted by John Cox, Jr., *History and Genealogy of the Cock-Cocks-Cox Family*, (NY 1912), 4; Rev. Henry Miller, *The Cox Family in America, Including The Cock-Cocks-Cox Genealogy of Long Island* by George William Cocks, assisted by John Cox, Jr. (NY 1914), 4. 18. Laurence LaT. Driggs, "The Two Baxters of New Amsterdam," *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* (Jan. 1939) 70:11-12; "Two Thomas Baxters and their Sons, Also Named Thomas," *National Genealogical Society Quarterly* (Mar. 1987) 75:52; Benjamin F. Thompson, *History of Long Island* (N.Y. 1918) 2:426. This Capt. Thomas Baxter should not be confused with an unrelated Thomas Baxter, "an England man," who married Temperance (Gorham[3]) Sturgis (Desire[2], John[1]) in Yarmouth, Mass., 27 January 1679/80. 19. Wesley L. Baker, *Dickerson & Dickinson, Descendants of Philemon Dickerson of Southold, Long Island, N.Y.; Also Long Island Descendants of Captain John Dickinson of Oyster Bay* (Adams Press, Chicago 1979, 2d ed.), 202. 20. Baker, 204. 21. Baker, 204; OBTR 1:162; George William Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.* (NY 1914), 390. 22. Baker, 204; OBTR 1:4. 23. OBTR Appendix, 3:705. 24. Donald Lines Jacobus, "Source Material for a Finch Genealogy," *TAG* (July 1942) 29:55. 25. Baker, 205; OBTR 3:305; James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (Boston 1860-62; rept. Baltimore 1965) 3:84; James Riker, Jr., *Annals of Newtown, Long Island* (rept. Lamberton, N.J. 1982), 98, 350-54. 26. OBTR 1:176. 27. OBTR 1:226. 28. William Wade Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy*, New York Monthly Meeting, originally Flushing Monthly Meeting, (Baltimore 1969), 101, although this statement seems to be based on the marriage of their daughter, Hannah Dickinson, to the Quaker, Isaac Gibbs. 29. OBTR 1:178-79 (John Dickinson). 30. OBTR 1:511-12.

31. OBTR 1:559-60 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 32. OBTR 1:560-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 33. George William Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.* (N.Y. 1914), 391; *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend and their Descendants*, (no author), (N.Y. 1858), 54-55; ibid., by James C. Townsend, (N.Y. 1865), 54-55, with added material but with the same inaccurate omission of Mercy and Lydia from their mother's will. 34. OBTR 1:512-13. 35. Society of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58; Isaac Horner, Flushing M.M., 213, 2 [FHL #17642].

The Children of Elizabeth[2] Howland

2. **Elizabeth Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was probably born in either Plymouth or Barnstable, Massachusetts, 11th 8th mo. [October] 1652,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson, before her parents settled in Oyster Bay, Long Island. She probably died after 26 January 1680, the date her father, John Dickinson, called her "Elizabeth" in his will and inferred that she was married, but did not mention her married name, and before 10 September 1691,[2] the date her mother made her will and did not mention her although she did mention all of her other sons and daughters, including her other married daughter, Mercy, and Mercy's first son, Richard Harcourt, both of whom were living.

Elizabeth Dickinson is said to have married in Oyster Bay before 1680, **Caleb Wright**,[3] who was born, perhaps in Sandwich, Mass., in 1630 or 1635,[4] the son of Nicholas and Ann (Beaupre) Wright. Caleb Wright died in Oyster Bay 5 February 1695, at 65 years of age, "or thereabouts."[5]

Caleb Wright's father, Nicholas Wright, of Oyster Bay, "aged 65 or thereabouts," in his will dated 10 April 1674, probated 13 December 1682, named his wife, Ann, as his executrix and gave her all of his houses and lands for her use during her life, except "a part of my home lot from the north side of my orchard to the highway, next to my sister Crabbs which I have given to my son, Caleb." After his wife's death, the house lot and the rest of his lands were to go to his son, Caleb, with a right of commonage, as well as a piece of swamp in the mill river, and other property. Nicholas Wright also mentioned his other two sons, John and Edmund. Witnesses were Thomas Townsend and Gideon Wright.[6]

On 18 January 1695, Caleb Wright and Samuel Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[3]'s brother, both freeholders, were named as appraisers for the following year, and John Fry was to be collector.[7] Caleb died only a few weeks later.

Caleb Wright of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 2 February 1695, probated after 5 February 1695, gave half of his moveable estate to his wife, Elizabeth, and half to his daughters, Elizabeth and Penelope, when they became eighteen years of age. The daughters also received rights in the meadow on the highway to Jericho, called the old south field. The remainder of the estate was given to his son, William Wright, when he came

of age. Caleb named his wife as sole executrix. Trustees were Jon. Townsend at Mill, Nathaniel Coles, Jr., and Caleb's brother, Jon. Wright. Witnesses were Henry Townsend, Anthony Wright and Josiah Harrison. The date of probate was not recorded.[8]

On 10 December 1697, land in the Old Purchase was laid out to the "daughters of Caleb Wright, deceased, Elizabeth and Penelhope [*sic*] Wright," which was given them by their father, in his last will and testament. It was bounded by Edmund Wright's land, containing 60 acres in the Second Division near a place called "Suckoes wigwam."[9] On the same day, land was laid out to John Wright containing 10 acres of land in the Second Division and another 4 acres adjoining the southeast end of the ten acres and property owned by William Wright.[10]

Children (**Wright**), born in Oyster Bay, L.I., N.Y., mentioned in their father's will:[11]

+11 i. **William**[4], born 8 December 168[-].
+12 ii. **Elizabeth**, born 14 September 16[-].
+13 iii. **Penelope**, born 24 June 168[-].

REFERENCES

1. Society of Friends, Flushing Monthly Meeting, 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. OBTR 1:178-79 (John Dickinson); 1:560-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). Caleb Wright's widow may have married, second, Gershom Lockwood of Greenwich, Conn., as stated by Wesley L. Baker, *Long Island Descendants of Captain John Dickinson*, 3. A deposition dated 3 August 1697, states that Gershom Lockwood of Greenwich in the Colony of Connecticut, and the widow Elizabeth Wright of Oyster Bay in Queens County, Long Island, were published according to order and stood up and took themselves as man and wife before Edward White, justice of the peace [OBTR 1:515]. But see Donald Lines Jacobus, *Families of Old Fairfield*, 384-85; James E. Townsend, *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend and their Descendants*, (W. A. Townsend, Pub., New York 1865), 132; Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 470 [a secondary source], who say it was the widow of Gideon Wright who married Gershom Lockwood. 3. Howland Delano Perrine, *Wright Family of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.*, (New York 1923), 143, but no proof was given. George William Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family* (New York 1914), 391, stated, "It is currently believed that Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dickinson m. Caleb Wright, son of Nicholas and Ann Wright, nearest neighbors of the Dickinsons, but record proof seems at present unattainable." Actually, the nearest neighbor of John and Elizabeth Dickinson was Peter Wright, thought to have been a brother of Nicholas Wright, who was the father of Caleb Wright. Peter Wright's son, Job Wright, was the person named as guardian of John and Elizabeth Dickinson's youngest son, James Dickinson, who was not of legal age when his mother died. Job Wright, signed the agreement as the guardian of James Dickinson, when the heirs of Elizabeth Dickinson assented to the division of her property, according to her will. *Townsend Memorial* (1865), 57, 58, states that "Peter Wright's

homestead was next to John Dickinson's." "Opposite to Peter Wright's, from the corner half-way down to South Street, was the homestead of Nicholas Wright. He gave the east part of it to his son, Caleb, who lived there until his father's death, when he inherited the whole." Unfortunately, living halfway down the street is not proof that Elizabeth Dickinson was the "Elizabeth" whom Caleb Wright named as his surviving wife in his will. At this point, no proof has yet been found for the marriage of Elizabeth Dickinson[3] to Caleb Wright. 4. Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 843; Howland Delano Perrine, *Wright Family*, 143; Bunker, *Long Island Genealogies*, 331-32. 5. Perrine, 143. 6. *New York Historical Society Collections*, Abstracts of Wills, Liber 1-2, 1:121-22 (Nicholas Wright). 7. OBTR 2:377. 8. *NYGBR* (July 1934) 65:246 (Caleb Wright). 9. OBTR 2:386. 10. OBTR 2:386. 11. OBTR Book 3:137 (Caleb Wright); G. W. Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 391; Perrine, *Wright Family*, 143-44.

AUTHOR'S NOTES: IDENTITY OF ELIZABETH, WIFE OF CALEB WRIGHT

These research notes are offered as assistance in the continued search to determine if Elizabeth Dickinson is in fact the granddaughter of John Howland of the Mayflower colony rather than an unidentified Elizabeth.

FIRST NOTE: Caleb Wright, in his will dated 2 February 1695, mentioned his wife Elizabeth. If Caleb Wright's wife Elizabeth, who was still alive in 1695, was Elizabeth Dickinson[3] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson, why did her mother, Elizabeth[2] (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson, not mention her in her will dated 10 September 1691? Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson gave daughter Mercy [Harcourt] one chest and also mentioned Mercy's son, Richard Harcourt. Mercy was married before her father John Dickinson made his will 26 January 1680, just as Elizabeth was, and was living after her mother's property was divided among her children. So why didn't her mother mention Elizabeth if she were still living, or mention Elizabeth's children by Caleb Wright if she was the mother of Caleb's children?

SECOND NOTE A: Caleb and Elizabeth Wright's children were named William, Elizabeth and Penelope. Elizabeth Wright would most likely have been named for her own mother or for her grandmother, Elizabeth[2] (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. But where did the names William and her Penelope come from? They are neither Wright family names, nor from the Dickinson family.

SECOND NOTE B: Caleb and Elizabeth Wright were apparently not Quakers and would therefore have been members of the Congregational Church

whose minister was the Rev. William Leverich. It is possible that Caleb and Elizabeth may have named their son "William" in honor or memory of the Rev. William Leverich/ Leverdge, the Congregational minister who left Sandwich for Oyster Bay with the Wrights in 1654. Later the Rev. William Leverich moved on to Huntington, Long Island, and then was made a freeman of Connecticut in 1664 "and continued until 1670". He was at Newtown, Long Island, in 1674 and died in 1677 [See Savage, 3:84]. James Riker, Jr., in *Annals of Newtown, Long Island*, 98 and 98fn, 350-54, says that the Rev. Leverich died there in 1677. If the Rev. Leverich's church records of baptisms, marriages, deaths and members could be located, it might give the marriages of Elizabeth Dickinson[3] and of Caleb Wright, either to each other or to other people. (The church records printed in the back of *Annals of Newtown* do not list the Wrights or the Dickinsons.) "William Leveredge had been the first pastor of the church in Sandwich, Mass., and employed Samuel Mayo, who owned the vessel named *Desire* to transport his goods to Oyster Bay [because there were too many Quakers in Sandwich who would not contribute to the support of his church]. This vessel was captured by one Thomas Baxter in Hempstead Harbor under pretense of authority from Rhode Island but Mayo recovered judgment against Baxter because of the capture." [See Library of Cape Cod (reprint) 1:451]. *The Proceedings of the Unitarian Historical Society* [in Massachusetts], Vol. XVI, Parts I and II, page 558, states that William Leverich was settled as the minister in Sandwich, Mass., ca. 1638, removed 1654, died 1677. This book does not follow any of their ministers to other colonies or states. Perhaps there is a book on Long Island ministers and churches? We seek baptismal and marriage records.

THIRD NOTE: In 1901, Wharton Dickinson, in his *Record of the Lambert-Dickinson Family*, (1883) p. 103, wrote that "Elizabeth [Dickinson], born 16th, 10th month, 1652, died unmarried at Flushing, Long Island, in 1662." Where did he get this 1662 date? No documentation was given. This death date is wrong because Elizabeth was mentioned in the will of her father, John Dickinson dated 26 January 1680, although just by her given name, not with her married name. The text implies that she was married. Documentation might betray the 1662 date to be a typographer's error which should have been 1682 death at Flushing.

FOURTH NOTE: So far as we know, the first person to have claimed that Caleb Wright married Elizabeth Dickinson was George William Cocks in his *History and Genealogy of the Cock-Cocks-Cox Family* (1914), 391, in which he stated, "It is *currently believed* that Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dickinson m. Caleb Wright, son of Nicholas and Ann Wright, nearest neighbors of the Dickinsons, *but, record proof seems at present*

unobtainable". Howland Delano Perrine repeated this claim in *The Wright Family of Oyster Bay, Long Island* (New York 1923), 143, omitting the fact that no proof had yet been found. [Perrine seems to have made several other errors in his naming of Oyster Bay people. See *TAG* 14:5 (July 1937) 14:5-12, Clarence Almon Torrey, "The Early Ludlum and Related Families of Oyster Bay, New York". Apparently it was Elizabeth Ryder, daughter of Thomas Ryder of Southold, NY, who married Joseph Ludlum, not Elizabeth Townsend, daughter of Henry and Eliphal (Wright) Townsend.]

A possible motive for Howland Delano Perrine's text is his own ancestry as given in his *Wright Family*, p. 181. His grandmother was apparently Nancy Delano Howland of New Bedford, Mass. His reference for this is Franklyn Howland's *Arthur, Henry and John Howland* (1885), p. 215. This makes him a descendant of either Arthur or Henry Howland, not John Howland of the Mayflower. Pages 315 to 357 of the Franklyn Howland's text deal with the first five generations of John Howland, and Nancy Delano is not included.

FIFTH NOTE: Caleb Wright's father, Nicholas Wright, was an early settler in Sandwich, Mass., where records show that he, along with Peter Wright and Anthony Wright, were among those who received meadow land in Sandwich, 6 October 1640. [Lib. of Cape Cod, 2:1615]. On 2 May 1651, Peter Wright asked for six more acres of land in Sandwich. [Lib. of Cape Cod 2:1619]. In 1653 Peter Wright, Samuel Mayo and William Leverich/ Leveridge bought land on Long Island from Assiapum, alias Moheness, an Indian sachem, which is now the village of Oyster Bay. The three grantees, by endorsement on the deed, gave seven other persons equal rights with themselves in the land purchased. [*Hist. of Queens County, New York* (1882), 469-70].

SIXTH NOTE: Although Peter Wright had joined in buying land in Oyster Bay, it appears that as late as 3 Nov. 1655, Nicholas Wright, Peter Wright and Anthony Wright were still considered residents of Sandwich. Their names are on "the list of persons to whom the divisions of meadow lands was made" [Lib. of Cape Cod, 2:1618].

SEVENTH NOTE: Savage 4:658, wrote that Nicholas and Peter Wright appear to have been brothers. Savage also wrote that Anthony Wright, who was also in Sandwich with Nicholas and Peter Wright, went to Wethersfield, Conn., and married before 1670 Mary (Smith) Trent, daughter of Richard Smith, but had no children; Anthony Wright died in 1679 [Savage 4:654].

This seems to contradict some Long Island writers who state that Anthony Wright settled in Oyster bay but did not marry.

EIGHTH NOTE: Perrine, page 139, states that Caleb Wright's father, Nicholas Wright, was not a Quaker. This seems to be borne out by Quaker records which omit any mention of Nicholas or Caleb Wright. Peter Wright, thought to have been Nicholas Wright's brother, lived next door to the Dickinson's "home lot", and his nephew, Caleb Wright, may have visited Peter. Peter Wright's son, Job, was named as the guardian of the youngest Dickinson son, James Dickinson, who was a minor when his mother died. Job Wright was a Quaker. John and Elizabeth[2] (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson were mentioned in Quaker records in later years because their daughter, Hannah, married a Quaker, Isaac Gibbs. This does not mean that John and Elizabeth Dickinson were Quakers themselves, as has been stated in some genealogies.

Nicholas Wright, the father of Caleb Wright, owned land which was next to two rights in land in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay which Widow Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, bequeathed to her son, James – land which was "on the west side of Nicholas Wright's field," [OBTR 1:559-60 (Elizabeth Dickinson)]. This land was apparently at a distance from the Dickinson's home lot and therefore they were not "nearest neighbors" as stated by G. W. Cocks.

NINTH NOTE: Capt. John Dickinson was never mentioned in Quaker records except as the father of his daughter, Hannah, in her Quaker marriage record to Isaac Gibbs, so Capt. John Dickinson was apparently not a Quaker. This means that John Dickinson, Nicholas Wright and Caleb Wright were probably followers of the Rev. William Leverich/ Leveredge, who had been the Congregational minister in Sandwich and who had complained about the Quakers who would not support his church.

TENTH NOTE: The Dickinson's next-door neighbor, Peter Wright's son, Job Wright, who was the guardian of the youngest Dickinson son, James Dickinson[3], married Rachel Townsend and apparently had a daughter named Elizabeth. Could his first wife have been Elizabeth Dickinson[3]? Early New Englanders often named a daughter for the father's deceased first wife, especially if she died in childbirth.

ELEVENTH NOTE: Caleb Wright's children were born starting around 1680 according to Oyster Bay town records [Book C:137]. Caleb would have

been about 45 years old. Elizabeth Dickinson, born in 1652, would have been 28 years of age.

TWELFTH NOTE: Has every effort been made to find some court or church document which proves that Elizabeth Dickinson[3] (Elizabeth[2] [Howland], John[1] Howland) was the wife of Caleb[2] Wright (Nicholas[1])? Was it the original manuscript town record which the LDS microfilmed at Oyster Bay? The original records were destroyed "after the transcriptions were carefully checked with the originals, which were disintegrating rapidly."

THIRTEENTH NOTE: Could anything have been omitted or inadvertently changed in the printed version published in New York in 1916 by John Cox, Jr.? When G. W. Cocks published his *Cock, Cocks, Cox Genealogy*, he copied the will of Elizabeth Howland Dickinson as published in the *Townsend Memorial*, instead of copying it himself from the Oyster Bay Town Records. The defective copy omitted both Elizabeth and Mercy from Elizabeth Dickinson's will which made it more plausible to feel that Elizabeth was still living in 1693, because her sister, Mercy, was definitely still alive. An accurate copy of the will shows that only Elizabeth was omitted from her mother's will, inferring that she may have died between the time her father made his will in 1680, and before her mother died in 1691. This time span makes it possible for her to have been the mother of Caleb Wright's three children but Caleb's wife was still living in 1695 when Caleb made his will. It is still possible that Elizabeth Dickinson married Caleb Wright and became estranged from her mother, but no proof has been found. None of her brothers or sisters mentioned her – but they don't seem to have mentioned Lydia, Mercy or Hannah, either.

The fact remains that we need some tangible record which we can point to as proof that Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Wright, was Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson. When G. W. Cocks wrote to Edwin Coles's great grandfather, 3 October 1909, he said, "Through Elizabeth Dickinson we believe we have a Mayflower lineage, her mother being daughter of John and Elizabeth (Tilly) Howland." However he did not give any proof. When he published his *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family*, he wrote (p. 39), "It is *currently believed* that Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dickinson m. Caleb Wright, son of Nicholas and Ann Wright, nearest neighbors of the Dickinsons, "*but, record proof seems at present unattainable*." Our job is to find the "record proof" which eluded G. W. Cocks.

FOURTEENTH NOTE:

Letter by Elizabeth P. White, Winnetka, Ill., July 6, 1995
Copies to Caroline Kardell, Historian General, Mayflower Society
and Judy Elfring, Registrar, John Howland Society

By reply, neither Caroline Kardell nor Judy Elfring have any proof for this marriage Elizabeth wife of Caleb Wright. At one point Mrs. Kardell said that the lineage had been around for such a long time that she was still accepting it (for membership in the General Society of Mayflower Descendants).

FIFTEENTH NOTE: Early in 1995, Edie Thomas, as head of the Five Generations project, offered to pay Neil D. Thompson Ph.D, LL.B, CG, to work on the Elizabeth wife of Caleb Wright question. In the fall she telephoned to say that Neil had found the marriage date in a lineage filed with the LDS Genealogical Library in Salt Lake City, in 1993. But, when Neil tried to find the source, he was unsuccessful. He reported speaking with the applicant's husband and found that the applicant had died and the husband said he would try to find where she had gotten that date. Dead end again.

SIXTEENTH NOTE: The author used this Elizabeth wife of Caleb Wright question as an example in a speech to our local genealogical society, on the 25th anniversary of its founding. "Documentation" had been my topic in 1971 as it was again in September of 1996. The anniversary speech was reported in the *Illinois State Historical Society Quarterly*:

> "Another kind of problem occurs when only the first name of a wife is known, as is the case when she is named in her husband's probate records. Caleb Wright of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 2 February 1695 and probated three days later, gave half of his moveable estate to his wife, Elizabeth, and the other half to his daughters Elizabeth and Penelope when they became eighteen years of age. The daughters also received rights in the meadow on the highway to Jericho called "the old south field." The remainder of the estate was given to his son, William Wright. Caleb Wright named his wife, Elizabeth as executrix. Trustees were Jon. Towsend "at Mill", as he was always called, Nathaniel Coles, Jr., and Caleb's brother, Jon. Wright. The question is, who was Elizabeth? Who were her parents? George W. Cocks, a fine genealogist who worked with early Oyster Bay families, wrote to a friend's great-uncle in Indiana, in 1907, saying that "proof was almost in hand" showing that their ancestor,

Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Wright, was the daughter of Captain John Dickinson and his second wife, Elizabeth Howland, widow of Ephraim Hicks of Plymouth and daughter of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. These are the facts. Their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Dickinson, was apparently married before her father made his will, dated 26 January 1680, probated 12 March 1683. He called her "Elizabeth,"but he did not mention her married name. He gave her five shillings, "which together with what she had already received, was her portion." This indicates that Elizabeth was married. Her mother, in her will dated 10 September 1691, didn't mention Elizabeth at all – the only child who was not mentioned, and suggesting that Elizabeth was deceased or, less likely, estranged from her mother. Work on this family is complicated by the fact that the *Townsend Genealogy*, in 1856 and also in later editions, published a faulty version of Elizabeth Dickinson's will in which a line mentioning three of her daughters was omitted. This faulty version was inexplicably copied by George Cocks in his *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family*. The correct transcription was published in Oyster Bay Town Records about 1916 which clearly shows that only the daughter Elizabeth was omitted by her mother, Elizabeth Dickinson in her will. When George Cocks finally published his book, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family* in 1914, he still had not found the proof for the marriage of Caleb Wright to Elizabeth Dickinson. He stated, "It is *currently believed that Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Dickinson, married Caleb Wright*, son of Nicholas and Ann Wright, nearest neighbors, but record proof seems at present unattainable." Actually, the "nearest neighbor" was Peter Wright, Caleb Wright's uncle. Caleb actually lived down the road a bit and living nearby presents opportunity but is not proof of marriage. In 1923, Howland Delano Perrine published the *Wright Family of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.,* and left out the last phrase, simply stating that "Caleb Wright married Elizabeth, [daughter of] Capt. John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickarson of Plymouth." No documentation was given. Caroline Kardell, Historian General of the Mayflower Society, does not have any proof. The John Howland Society does not have any proof. Dr. Milton Rubincam CG, FNGS (past president), FASG (past president), said that he thought that question had been settled long ago and promised to help me with it. Nothing has arrived from him. Everyone says that the line has been around for such a long time, it doesn't seem possible that there is no proof. The Wright children were named Elizabeth (named for her

mother), and Penelope and William. The last two names are not found in either the Dickinson or the Wright family. Sometimes, when people are Baptists, they pick names out of thin air. But where is the proof that they were Baptists? And if so, that still doesn't prove Elizabeth's parentage. Harry Macy, Jr., the acknowledged expert on Oyster Bay families, says that the name "Penelope" is often used in Episcopalian families. But which family? I told my troubles to Edie Thomas, the head of the Mayflower Society's Five Generation Project. She offered to hire Dr. Neil Thompson Ph.D, LL.B, CG, a Long Island expert now working in Salt Lake City. He phoned her with the news that someone had sent in a lineage to the Mormon Church to be examined for ordinance work which gave an exact date, 11 October 1671, for the marriage of Caleb Wright to Elizabeth Dickarson. It was sealed by LDS Ordinances 28 January 1993. Neil Thompson contacted the people who sent in this record. He was told that the woman who submitted it has since died and her husband doesn't know where she got this exact date. He is now rummaging through her papers, looking for the documentation which will tell us where we can find proof for the marriage of Caleb Wright to Elizabeth Dickinson. The date is perfect. Elizabeth Dickinson was born 11th 8th month 1652. She would have been 19 years of age in 1671. Caleb Wright was older, having been born about 1635. The marriage date was a perfect fit – perhaps too perfect, manufactured to match the need. Is this suitable documentation? It may appear in the next edition of the International Genealogical Index. Should it be there? What do you think? Needless to say, I am very unhappy about it."

July 8, 1997

LAST NOTE: During the spring and summer of 2005, Scott Andrew Bartley, a professional genealogist and employee at the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, was dispatched to Salt Lake City in hopes that recent source material might document the identity of Elizabeth wife of Caleb Wright. After several telephone conversations, he was prepared with the draft text about Elizabeth, wife of Caleb Wright and he promised to send his discoveries for inclusion to the Howland book. Nothing was reported back to the author and repeated telephone requests went without reply while the *Howland Volume 4* was withheld from the publisher. *The Mayflower Descendant* for Winter 2006 published Mr. Bartley's story which demonstrated that documentation is exhausted. He included a bibliography of material from the Society of Friends/ Quakers and extended

the paragraph about Gresham Lockwood, husband of the Elisabeth widow of Caleb Wright. It seems that Mr. Bartley discovered nothing, and his article was more about Quaker society practice.

Reconciling this quest for additional material about the "Caleb Wright problem" became a task for Jane Fletcher Fiske, FASG, which she was happy to relinquish to the staff at Picton Press and to Ronald White. I think this set of notes must suffice.

[GRW, June 2008]

3. **Joseph Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born, probably in Barnstable, Massachusetts, 24th 10th mo. 1654,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. He died in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, after 11 June 1721, the date he acknowledged his signature on a deed, and before 25 May 1726, the date he was called "deceased" by his son, Henry, in a deed.[2]

Joseph Dickinson married in Oyster Bay before 19 January 1680, **Rose Townsend**,[3] who was born probably in Warwick, R.I., about 1654,[4] the fifth child of Henry and Rose (Coles) Townsend. Rose probably died in Oyster Bay after 29 January 1724/5, the date she and her sister, Mary Wright, acknowledged their signatures on a deed they had signed in 1704.[5]

Joseph's father, Capt. John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, gave Joseph the land and meadow which he had previously settled on him, and named Joseph as one of his three overseers. Joseph was also to inherit the property which John Dickinson gave to Joseph's brother, Jabez Dickinson, who was incapable of caring for himself, and who was to make his home with Joseph and his family, as long as he wished.[6] Joseph's mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, probated before 20 September 1692, gave most of her property to Joseph's brother, Jabez, subject to the provision that it was to be inherited by Joseph and his heirs after Jabez's death. In return, Joseph was to care for Jabez as long as he lived and as long as Jabez chose to remain with Joseph. Joseph was named as the executor of his mother's will.[7]

Rose Townsend, Joseph's wife, was called Rose Dickinson, daughter of Henry Townsend of Oysterbay [*sic*], deceased, in a deed dated 8 February 1704, in which Rose's brother-in-law, Aaron Forman of Matenacock, "in the bounds of Oysterbay," husband of Rose's sister, Susannah, bought land from Mary Wright, Rose's other sister, and from Rose and her husband, Joseph Dickinson. This was land which Rose's father, Henry Townsend,

had "in his lifetime, given to his three daughters, Mary Wright, Susannah Forman and Rose Dickinson." This deed was signed by Mary Wright, Rose Dickinson and Joseph Dickinson, 8 February 1704. Witnesses were Henry Townsend, John Townsend and John Cock. This deed was not acknowledged by Mary Wright and Rose Dickinson until 29 January 1724/5, after Joseph's death, when it was examined and accepted to be recorded by Isaac Hicks, town clerk.[8]

There were a great many deeds recorded in Oyster Bay records for Capt. Joseph Dickinson. To mention only a few, in 1680 Joseph Dickinson and his wife, Rose, were deeded land by his father, John Dickinson. In 1682 Mathias Harvey deeded land to Joseph Dickinson and his wife, Rose. In 1685, Joseph and his brother, Samuel Dickinson, bought land from the Indians on behalf of the Town of Oyster Bay. On 6 June 1685, Joseph bought 100 acres at Cedar Swamp from the Indians. In 1692 Joseph Dickinson deeded land to his brother, Samuel, which had been given to him by his mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, formerly the property of her husband, John Dickinson.[9]

On 5 March 1719/20, Capt. Joseph Dickinson, gentleman, deeded land to his son, Zebulon Dickinson, except for land already given to another son, Joseph, Jr., reserving a life interest for himself. His wife, Rose, was to have the use of the property after Joseph's death. Witnesses were John Wood and George Townsend.[10] On 24 April 1720, Capt. Joseph Dickinson and his son, Joseph Dickinson, Jr., sold a total of 208 acres of land and housing in Oyster Bay to Adrian Hegeman for £700. Son Joseph, Jr., was called "Laite" of Oyster Bay,[11] indicating that he had moved elsewhere. On 25 May 1726, Henry Dickinson requested James Townsend to resurvey a piece of land in the Old Purchase of Oysterbay which had formerly belonged to Henry's father, Joseph Dickinson, deceased, and which Joseph had given to his son, Henry Dickinson, who had conveyed it to his brother, Zebulon Dickinson.[12]

Joseph Dickinson served as Captain of the Militia from 1703 to 1721.[13]

No probate records were found for Joseph Dickinson. Instead he deeded property to his sons, Joseph, Zebulon and Henry Dickinson, before his death. Their daughter, Hannah Dickinson's place in this family is proven by the will of her childless brother, Henry Dickinson, who bequeathed property in Oyster Bay to her son, Henry Springer, and by a deed in which her son, Henry Springer, mentioned Hannah's brother as his "uncle Henry Dickinson," when he sold the property.[14]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., dates estimated from probable marriage date of parents indicated by grandfather's deed, 1 January 1680:[15]

+14 i. **Joseph**[4], born about 1676; received land from his father.

+15 ii. **Hannah**, born about 1678; her brother, Henry Dickinson, called her son, Henry Springer, "cousin," meaning "nephew," in his will; her son called her brother "uncle" when he sold land in Oyster Bay bequeathed to him by Henry Dickinson.

+16 iii. **Zebulon**, born about 1680; received land from his father.

+17 iv. **Henry**, born about 1682; received land from his father.

REFERENCES

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 155 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:257. 2. OBTR 4:206-9, 410; Henry Miller Cox, *The Cox Family in America*, including George William Cocks and John Cox, Jr., *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family of Long Island* (New York, 1912), 392; Wesley L. Baker, *Dickerson and Dickinson Descendants of Philemon Dickerson of Southold, Long Island, N.Y.; Also Long Island descendants of Captain John Dickinson of Oyster Bay* (Chicago 1979), 210. 3. OBTR 2:293-94, in which Joseph's father deeded land which Joseph had "built upon," inferring that he was married or was contemplating marriage; Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Fam.*, 392. 4. Letter from Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., co-editor of *NYGBR* and specialist in Oyster Bay families, 7 April 1994; Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Family*, 392. 5. OBTR 3:65-66. 6. OBTR 1:178-79 (John Dickinson). 7. OBTR 1:560-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 8. OBTR 3:65-66. 9. OBTR 1:126, 127, 476, 512; 5:131-33; Queens Co. Liber B 1:55. 10. OBTR 3:433. 11. OBTR 4:206-9. 12. OBTR Book 4:410. 13. Company of Foot Soldiers, Queens County, N.Y., *Colonial Muster Rolls* 1:501. 14. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 27:110 Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]; OBTR 5:331-32; spelled *Dickerson* in the printed abstract but corrected later. 15. Ibid.; OBTR 4:410 (Henry and Zebulon); 3:433 (Zebulon and Joseph); 5:331 (Hannah's son called Hannah's brother "Uncle Henry Dickinson"); estimated dates based on OBTR 1:127.

4. **Mercy Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, 23d 2d mo. 1657,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. Mercy probably died before 27 September 1723, the date her husband and son, Nathaniel, sold property in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York.[2]

Mercy Dickinson married in Oyster Bay before 1680 **Benjamin Harcourt/Harcut**,[3] who was born in Jamaica, N.Y., or Oyster Bay, N.Y., about 1660,[4] the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Potter) Harcourt. Benjamin died after 27 September 1723, the date he sold property in Oyster Bay, and probably before 17 September 1726, the date Samuel Townsend told Judge

Isaac Hicks that he had seen Benjamin Harcourt of Oyster Bay, and his son, Nathaniel, sign the deed.[5]

Mercy's father, John Dickinson, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, gave her five shillings which, together with what he had already given her, was her full portion.[6] This indicates that Mercy was already married. Mercy's mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, gave Mercy one chest, and gave Mercy's son, Richard Harcourt, two sheep.[7] No mention was made of a second son, Nathaniel, who may have been born after his grandmother's death. Neither Mercy nor her husband, Benjamin Harcourt, signed the covenant with her brothers and sisters, agreeing to the division of her mother's property, perhaps because Mercy had already taken the chest her mother had bequeathed to her, and had not received any real estate.

Benjamin Harcourt's father, Richard Harcourt of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 28 April 1696, gave land to his sons, Daniel and Benjamin, and gave Benjamin his livestock and tools, and all of the residue of his estate which remained after bequests had been paid to his widow, Benjamin's step-mother, Miriam, and his brother, Daniel, and his seven sisters.[8]

The *Cock-Cocks-Cox Genealogy* states that Benjamin and Mercy Harcourt moved to Freehold, Monmouth Co., N.J., in 1704.[9] Seversmith, in *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut*, states that it was Benjamin's brother, Daniel Harcourt, who moved to Monmouth County, N.J., in February 1687/8,[10] and remained there with his family, as is shown by New Jersey court records.

If Benjamin and Mercy ever moved to New Jersey, they must have returned to Oyster Bay. This is shown by two deeds. In the first, dated 15 September 1722, Benjamin Harcut and his son, Nathaniel, both of Oyster Bay, for £30 current money of New York paid by Joseph Clements of Hempstead, N.Y., conveyed two lots of land in the New General Purchase of Oyster Bay, being Lot #28 of the Great Lots, and Lot #27 of the Little Lots, which had been entered in the records "unto Richard Harcurt," Benjamin's father. Benjamin Harcurt made his mark; his son, Nathaniel, signed his name. Witnesses were William Moyles, William Ingram and William Willis. On 9 March 1727 William Willis affirmed that he had seen Benjamin and Nathaniell Harcurt sign and deliver this deed.[11] In the second deed, dated 27 September 1723, Benjamin Harcutt [*sic*] of Oyster Bay, "son of Richard Harcutt, deceased," and his son, Nathaniel Harcutt of Oyster Bay, sold a house, lands and meadows, and all of their right in the undivided land in the Old Purchase, and all of the moveable estate, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, both within and without, in Oyster Bay, to Micajah Townsend of Oyster Bay for £300. Benjamin Harcutt made his mark.

Nathaniel signed his name. Witnesses were Hannah Harcutt, who made her mark, and Samuel Townsend. On 17 September 1728, Samuel Townsend went before Isaac Hicks, Judge of Common Pleas, and said that he had seen Benjamin and Nathaniel Harcutt sign the deed.[12] The second witness, Hannah Harcutt, has not been identified, and was probably Benjamin and Mercy's daughter. The fact that Benjamin's son, Nathaniel, was co-grantor of the property with his father, signified that Nathaniel was Benjamin's eldest surviving son and was his heir-at-law. This indicates that both Benjamin's wife, Mercy, and his eldest son, Richard, were no longer living, and that Richard did not have a surviving wife or children.[13]

Children (**Harcourt/ Harcutt**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[14]

+18 i. **Richard**[4], probably born about 1685 and certainly before 10 September 1691, the date he was named by his grandmother, Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson, in her will; probably died young.

+19 ii. **Nathaniel**, probably born about 1692, after his grandmother's death; not named in his grandmother's will; mentioned in a deed with his father, Benjamin Harcutt, in Oyster Bay, in 1723.

iii. Possibly **Hannah**, probably born around 1700; probably the Hannah Harcutt who witnessed the deed in Oyster Bay in 1723, signed by her father and brother, Nathaniel; no further record.

References

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:257. 2. OBTR 5:43-44. 3. Henry B. Hoff, ed., *Genealogies of Long Island Families* (Genealogical Pub., Baltimore 1987) 1:473; *NYGBR* (Jan. 1935) 66:91; Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut, Being the Ancestry of Herbert Furman Seversmith* 3:1270-71 [FHL #569822]; OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson); Mercy was married before her father made his will, 26 January 1680. 4. Josephine Frost, *Town Records of Jamaica, N.Y.*, Deeds, Liber A, 110; OBTR 2:285 (Richard Harcourt). 5. OBTR 5:43-44. 6. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 7. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 8. OBTR 2:285-86 (Richard Harcourt); *NYGBR* 62:246; *Long Island Source Records*, 135. 9. George William Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 392. 10. Herbert Furman Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut*, 1,270 [FHL #569822]. 11. OBTR 5:549-50 [FHL #844550]. 12. OBTR 5:43-44. 13. Letter from Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., editor of the *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*. 14. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson) only Richard; OBTR 5:43-44 (Nathaniel mentioned as Benjamin's son; Hannah signed as a witness); *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:258 (only Richard). In an article on this family published in the *Mayflower Descendant* (Jan. 1996) 46:7-14, references 41-43 are confused.

5. **Jabez/Jabis Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was probably born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York 29th 7th mo. 1660,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. He died in Oyster Bay after 26 September 1692, the date his brother, Joseph Dickinson, signed an agreement with his brothers and sisters, on behalf of Jabez.[2] He was certainly dead by 1720 when Joseph deeded land to his son, Zebulon Dickinson.[3]

Jabez Dickinson never married. His father, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 26 January 1680, bequeathed land in Oyster Bay to Jabez, in the care of his brother, Joseph Dickinson, because Jabez was incapable of caring for himself. Jabez was not called "non compos mentis." and he was actually given the land in his name, so his problem must have been some form of paralysis. His brother, Joseph, and Joseph's heirs, were to inherit the property after Jabez died, on condition that they care for Jabez for the rest of his life.[4] Jabez's mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, gave Jabez specific pieces of property, on the same conditions. On 26 September 1692 Joseph Dickinson signed an agreement with his brothers and sisters, "in behalf of Jabez Dickinson."[5]

Jabez did not marry and did not leave any children.

REFERENCES

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. OBTR 1:569-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 3. OBTR 3:433. 4. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 5. OBTR 1:569-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson).

6. **Lydia Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] Howland) was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 5th 8th mo. 1662,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. Lydia probably died in Oyster Bay, after 10 September 1691, the date she was mentioned in her mother's will.[2]

Lydia was about 18 years of age when she was named by her father, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, as his daughter, Lydia, in his will dated 26 January 1680, probated 12 March 1683.[3] In her mother's will dated 10 September 1691, she was given one chest of drawers, but when her brothers and sisters signed the "Articles of Agreement," 26 September 1692, concerning the division of her mother's property,[4] Lydia's name was missing, perhaps because she had already received her bequest of personal property and did not share in the land. John O. Austin, in *Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island*, published in 1887, claimed that Lydia married, as his third wife, before 1 July 1693, Ephraim Carpenter, who was born in Pawtucket, R.I., about 1640, and would have been twenty-two years older than Lydia. This suggested marriage is based on the fact that a wife named Lydia signed a deed with Ephraim Carpenter

when he sold his original home lot, and other land, probably at North Cove, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., 1 July 1693, to Derrick Albertson, reserving the right of free egress and regress to the burial plot.[5] No proof has been found in any church or court records that Lydia (_?_) Carpenter could have been Lydia Dickinson[3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *Howland, John*[1]*).*

In 1901, Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, in *Carpenter Family in America*, stated that Ephraim Carpenter's third wife was *probably* Lydia, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson, but gave no proof.[6] Ephraim Carpenter had three children by his first two wives, none by his third wife, Lydia.[7] Therefore, none of them could have been descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower.*

REFERENCES

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 3. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 4. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 5. John Osburn Austin, *Gen. Dict. of Rhode Island* (1887, reprt. Baltimore 1969), 36; OBTR 2:72-73. 6. Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *Carpenter Family in America* (Jamaica, N.Y. 1901), 314-17. 7. Austin, *Gen. Dict. of Rhode Island*, 36.

7. **Samuel Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 26th 1st mo. 1665,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. Samuel died in Oyster Bay between 12 September 1728, the date he made his will, and 7 February 1733/4, the date his will was probated.[2]

Samuel Dickinson married in Cedar Swamp, Long Island, N.Y., between 1685 and 1692, a wife named **Lydia,**[3] who has not been identified. Lydia died after 7 February 1733/4, the date her husband's will was probated.[4]

Samuel's father, Capt. John Dickinson, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, mentioned Samuel as one of his six youngest children.[5] His mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, gave Samuel five shares of her land and divided her right of commonage among Samuel and two of his brothers, Jabez and James. On 26 September 1692, Samuel was one of his mother's heirs who signed an agreement with his brother, Joseph, on his own behalf, his sister, Hannah, his sister, Mehitable, and her husband, Thomas Cheshire, Job Wright, who was the guardian of Samuel's brother, James Dickinson, a minor, and his brother, Joseph, again, who signed on behalf of their brother, Jabez, who was incapable of signing for himself.[6]

Samuel was a carpenter in Cedar Swamp. He was a vestryman and warden of St. George's Church in Hempstead. He was made Ensign in the Queens County, Long Island, militia 12 March 1702. He became a

Lieutenant in 1707, and Captain in 1715. From 1714 to 1725, he served as a clerk for Oyster Bay and was also a Justice of the Peace and a Supervisor.[7]

On 26 September 1692, Samuel Dickinson of Oysterbay, for the sum of £10, conveyed 56 acres "or thereabouts" of land to his brother-in-law, Thomas Cheshire, which had formerly belonged to his father, John Dickinson, deceased, and afterward to his mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, deceased, and which had been conveyed to him by deed 10 November 1688. Witnesses were John Newman and Samuel's brother, Joseph Dickinson, and his sister, Hannah Dickinson.[8]

On 18 April 1695, Samuel Dickinson of Cedar Swamp, exchanged a meadow on Fort Neck, Oyster Bay, which he had received from his mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, deceased, for a share of meadow at Beaver Swamp, owned by David Underhill. This deed was witnessed by John Newman, Job Wright and Nathaniel Coles, and was acknowledged the same day by Samuel Dickinson.[9]

On 11 February 1698, Samuel Dickinson witnessed the will of his neighbor, James Townsend of Cedar Swamp, the father of his future son-in-law, Daniel Townsend. Samuel acknowledged his signature 2 May 1698.[10]

On 17 July 1700, Samuel Dickinson witnessed an agreement between Ebenezer Pratt of Oyster Bay, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Degory Priest, concerning fences between Ebenezer's property on Hog Island and the property of Elizabeth Ludlum, widow of Joseph Ludlum.[11]

On 21 April 1722, Samuel Dickinson's son-in-law, Daniel Townsend, husband of Samuel's daughter, Freelove, named Samuel as the executor of his estate. Daniel's estate was probated 4 May 1722.[12]

Samuel Dickinson of Oysterbay, in his will dated 12 September 1728, gave his son, John, all of his "orchards bounded as followeth, beginning at the [..?..] between Job Townsend and myself, running five rods east from my house in a straight line to my southernmost gate." He gave his wife, Lydia, the whole use and benefit of all of his house and lands, except for the orchard, as long as she remained his widow. Samuel gave his daughter, Hannah, £5, and daughter, Phebe, £1. All of the rest of his moveable estate he gave to his wife, Lydia. He appointed his wife, Lydia, and his son, John, as joint executors. Witnesses were Micaiah Townsend, Amos Underhill and Samuel Underhill, Jr. Samuel Dickinson's will was probated 7 February 1733, before William Cosby, "Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New York, New Jersey, and the Territories thereon depending in America, Vice Admiral of the same and Colonel in His Majesty's Army, etc." Lidia [*sic*] Dickinson and John Dickinson were accepted as executors and were ordered to present an inventory of the estate before 7 August 1733.[13]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[14]

+20 i. **Freelove**[4], probably born before 1693; probably died before 12 Sept. 1728, the date her father made his will and did not mention her.

+21 ii. **John**, probably born before 1695; named as joint executor of his father's will, dated 12 Sept. 1728.

iii. **Hannah**, probably born before 1697; named in her father's will in 1728; no further record.[14]

iv. **Phebe**, probably born before 1699; named in her father's will in 1758; no further record.

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1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 3:136 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #845296]; also New York Co. Surrogate Office 12:132 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #874521]. 3. Torrey, *New Eng. Marriages*, 221. 4. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 3:136 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 5. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 6. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 7. *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:257; George W. Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.* (N.Y. 1914), 392. 8. OBTR 1:506-7. 9. OBTR 2:200-1. 10. Queens Co. Prob. A:125-26 (James Townsend) [FHL #1414477]; *NYGBR* 65:247 (James Townsend]. 11. *MD* 3:7-8. 12. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248, Liber 9:302 (Daniel Townsend). 13. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 3:136; New York Wills 12:129-30 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #874521]. 14. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 3:136 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #845296]; George W. Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.* (N.Y. 1914), 392-93. 15. The Hannah, daughter of Samuel Dickinson, who was baptized in the First Church of Southold, Long Island, 10 November 1751, [*NYGBR* (July 1911) 64:223], was probably the descendant of Philemon Dickinson who settled in Southold in 1646 to 1650. See Frederic Gregory Mather, *Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut* (reprt. Baltimore 1972), 331-32.

8. **Mehetable Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, [--] 2nd mo. 1667,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. She probably died in Norwich, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., after 25 January 1716, the date she was mentioned in her husband's will, and before 20 April 1720, the date her sons bought property together in Norwich, perhaps with money from their father's estate.[2]

Mehetable Dickinson married in Oyster Bay before 26 September 1692 **Thomas Cheshire**,[3] who died in Norwidge, Oyster Bay, after 25 January 1716, the date he made his will, and before 20 March 1716, the date his will was probated.[4] Both Mehitable and her husband signed an agreement about the division of her mother's property, 26 September 1692, with her sister,

Hannah, and her brothers, Joseph, Samuel, Jabez (represented by Joseph), and James, (represented by his guardian, Job Wright).[5]

Mehetable's father, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, mentioned Mehetable as one of his six youngest children.[6] Her mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, divided the remainder of her estate between Mehetable and her sister, Hannah, after all debts had been paid. Mehetable's husband, Thomas Cheshire, was one of the witnesses to her mother's will. Mehetable and Thomas Cheshire signed the Articles of Agreement with the other heirs, Mehetable's brothers and only one of her sisters, dated 26 September 1692.[7] On the same day, 26 September 1692, Samuel Dickinson conveyed land to his brother-in-law, Thomas Cheshire, which was formerly in the possession of his father, John Dickinson, deceased, and of his mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, deceased. Samuel Dickinson signed his name, his wife, Lydia, made her mark. Witnesses were John Newman, Joseph Dickinson and Hannah Dickinson.[8]

On 14 February 1699, Thomas Cheshire bought land from Samuel McCoun, witnessed by John Townsend and Mehetable's brother, James Dickinson.[9]

In 1715, Thomas Cheshire, Sr., was among the foot soldiers under the command of Capt. James Dickinson of Queens County.[10]

In his will dated 25 January 1716, probated 20 March 1716, Thomas Cheshire of Oyster Bay, tailor, gave his wife, Mehitabel, all of his personal estate and the use of his land during her widowhood, with the remainder going to his sons, Thomas and John, if the estate was not all disposed of for bringing up their children before they came of age. He gave his daughter Persillah Wanser five shillings beside what he had already given her. He named his wife as sole executrix and his two brothers-in-law, Joseph and James Dickinson, and his friend, George Townsend, as his overseers. The witnesses were James Springer, Richard Townsend and James Townsend, Jr. This was signed by Thomas Cheshire 25 January 1716.[11]

Children (**Cheshire**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, mentioned by their father in his will:[13]

+22 i. **Priscilla**[4], born about 1694.
+23 ii. **Thomas**, born –, died after 1753.
+24 iii. **John**, born –, died 1776-1777.

REFERENCES

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire); OBTR 5:433-34. 3. OBTR 1:559-61

(Elizabeth Dickinson). 4. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire). 5. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 6. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 7. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 8. OBTR 1:506-7. 9. OBTR 3:123. 10. OBTR 3:707. 11. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire). 12. Ibid.

9. **Hannah Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 6th, 1st mo. [March] 1671,[1] the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. Hannah died at Sutton Lodge, Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., before 2 February 1716, the day her husband married his second wife.[2]

Hannah Dickinson, called "daughter of John and Elizabeth Dickinson," married in Flushing, N.Y., 22d, 8th mo. [October] 1696 **Isaac Gibbs**,[3] who was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., 18 September 1669,[4] the son of Richard and Sarah (---) Gibbs. Isaac Gibbs married second, in Burlington County, N.J., 2 February 1716 Hannah/Anna Pope.[5] Isaac's second wife, called "Anna" in his will, probably died in Mansfield, after 27 June 1750, the second date on which her husband's will was probated, and before 20 July 1767, the date his estate was finally settled.[6] Isaac Gibbs died in Mansfield, after 18 January 1742/3, the date he made his will, and before 22 September 1749, the date the inventory of his estate was taken.[7]

Hannah Dickinson was mentioned by her father, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, as one of his six youngest children.[8] Her mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, gave Hannah her bed, bedding and curtains, one chest, two pillowbers, etc. After all debts were paid, Hannah was to share equally with her sister, Mehetable, in the remainder of the estate. Hannah was called "Hannah Dickinson" because she was not yet married.[9]

Isaac's father, Richard Gibbs, purchased a tract of land called Sutton Lodge, 20 May 1696, in the Township of Mansfield, Burlington Co., West Jersey.[10] Hannah and Isaac Gibbs followed his parents to New Jersey before 1st day 11th mo. 1704, the date Isaac was listed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends held at Burlington, as a member from Mansfield.[11] This is proved by several indentures. On 31 December 1715, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, Burlington Co., West Jersey, yeoman, quitclaimed to William Pancoast, Joseph Pancoast and Joshua Smith of Mansfield "all manner of actions, suits, bills . . . from the beginning of the World unto the day of the note of these Presents." No specific property was mentioned. This was witnessed by Samuel Furnis [?], Richard Smith and Gervad [?] Hall.[12]

In an indenture dated 20 January 1720, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, in the West Division of New Jersey, yeoman, deeded to his son, Richard Gibbs, also of Mansfield, cordwainer, for £100 and love, good will and affection,

492 acres of land, housing and fixtures in the Township of Mansfield. This land was inherited by Isaac Gibbs, the only son and heir of his father, Richard Gibbs, who had purchased the land 20 May 1696, from Francis Davenport, George Hutchinson and John Woolston, as possessors in trust for Percival Tool. This deed was signed by Isaac Gibbs in the presence of Caleb Shreve, Joseph Pancoast and John Ellis/Ellot [?]. Joseph Pancoast acknowledged Isaac's signature on the deed, 2 May 1738, and the deed was recorded 10 May 1738.[13]

On 28 March 1723, Isaac Gibbs deeded 177 acres of land to his son, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., which was part of the land he had inherited as the only son and heir of his father, Richard Gibbs. On 10 May 1734, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., of Mansfield, yeoman, sold this land to Joseph Pope for £300, except for 18 acres which he had previously sold to Benjamin [?] Smith. The witnesses were John Buffin, Thomas Scattergood, John Lansing (?), and his son, Richard Gibbs. On 10 May 1735, Thomas Scattergood and John Buffin affirmed that they had seen Isaac Gibbs sign, seal and deliver this document.[14]

After Hannah died, her husband, Isaac Gibbs, was "set at liberty to marry Hannah Pope," 2 February 1716, in the Burlington Monthly Meeting.[15] Isaac's second wife was called "Anna" when she signed the register as a witness to the marriage of Isaac's son by his first wife, Richard Gibbs, in 1725.[16]

Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3 and probated 27 September 1749, bequeathed to his well-beloved (second) wife, Anna, the third part of his moveable estate, on condition that she pay £10 to Rebeckah Gibbs, widow of his deceased son, Richard Gibbs. Anna was to have the use of the lower west room in his house so long as she remained Isaac's widow, but if she decided not to live there, then it was to belong to Isaac's grandson, Isaac Gibbs, son of his son, Richard Gibbs, deceased. Rebeckah Gibbs, Richard's widow, was to have the use and profits of all of Isaac's lands and tenements "excepting the aforesaid room," to enable her to bring up her children until her son, Isaac Gibbs, reached the age of 21 years, at which time he would inherit the westward half of Isaac, Sr.'s plantation, except for the lower room, which was to remain for Anna's use. Rebeckah Gibbs, son Richard's widow, was to receive all profits from the eastward half of the plantation until her other son, Joseph Gibbs, son of Richard Gibbs, deceased, became 21 years of age, at which time he would inherit the property, as well as "a tract of land lying up the rode." Isaac Gibbs, Sr., gave his granddaughter, Rebeckah Gibbs, Richard's daughter, £58 when she reached 18 years of age, and her sister, Susannah Gibbs, received the same amount at the same age. If either of them should die

before she received her legacy, then the money was to go to the surviving sister.[17]

Isaac bequeathed to his well-beloved son, Francis Gibbs, £116 to be paid at the end of one year after his father's death. He gave his son, Isaac Gibbs, "for reasons known to myself," five shillings, it being his full part and portion with what he hath already had." He gave the same amount to his son, John Gibbs, for the same reason. He bequeathed to his daughter, Sarah Dickinson, the sum of £66, to be paid within one year after his death. Isaac, Sr., named his grandchildren, the children his son, Isaac Gibbs, had by his first wife, as Benjamin Gibbs, Hannah Gibbs, Sarah Hutchin, Mary Gibbs, Marcey Gibbs, Jonathan Gibbs, Joshua Gibbs, Susannah Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs and Rebeckah Gibbs, each of them to have £6-20, to be paid as they came of age, the boys at 21 years and the girls at 18 years. He named his grandchildren, the children of his son, John Gibbs, as Robert Gibbs, Martin Gibbs, Elizabeth Gibbs, Edward Gibbs and Richard Gibbs, each of them to have £13-4. He appointed his son, Francis Gibbs, and his friend, Joseph Pope, as his "sole" executors, and granted them full power to sell and dispose of all of his moveable estate, and after they have paid the "forementioned legacies," if anything still remained, it was to be divided into five parts, with one part going to Francis Gibbs, another to Sarah Dickinson, another to the two daughters of Francis Gibbs, one part to be divided equally among the children of son Isaac Gibbs, and the last part among the children of son John Gibbs. Witnesses were William Pancoast, Caleb Scattergood and Joshua Scattergood.[18]

On 27 September 1749, Caleb Scattergood, one of the witnesses, testified that he had seen Isaac Gibbs sign and seal his will. On the same day, Joseph Pope, one of the executors mentioned in Isaac's will, signed a statement saying, "This is to notify all whom it may concern that I refuse to act as an executor to the estate of Isaac Gibbs, deceased." Son Francis Gibbs was then confirmed as the executor, "according to law," and declared that the will submitted to the court was his father's last will and testament. He presented the inventory, amounting to £805-18, which had been taken by Benjamin Tallman and Joseph Tallman, 22 September 1749.[19]

Unfortunately, Francis Gibbs died in May 1750, before the estate could be settled, and on 21 June 1750, the court appointed the alternate executor, Joseph Pope, to complete probate proceedings. His fellow bondsman was William Skeeles. Seventeen years later, 20 July 1767, Samuel Black, "one of the executors of Joseph Pope, deceased, who was surviving executor of Isaac Gibbs, Sr., of Mansfield," submitted the final accounting of the estate of Isaac Gibbs, of Mansfield, yeoman. Payments were made to J. Scattergood, Peter Harvey, Benjamin Talman, Win Ricketts, Benjamin

Gibbs, Talman A. Buffin, F. Hammel, Elizabeth Cowgill and Ann Cowgill. Legacies were paid to Jno. Allen in right of his wife, Rebeckah, who received three amounts, £173-5-9, £9-9-0 and £3-7-3. The next family group, the children of son Isaac Gibbs and his first wife, named as Benjamin Gibbs; Jno. Hutchin, his wife's legacy, [Sarah]; Jno. Gibbs; Mary Gibbs; Raworth Beck, his wife's legacy [Hannah]; Jno. Hammel, Jr., his wife's legacy [Marcy]; Joshua Gibbs; Susannah Gibbs; Isaac Gibbs, Jr.; and Rebecca Gibbs were each given £13-17-2. The executors of F[rancis] Gibbs received £189-10-2. Daughter Sarah Dickinson was allotted £129-12-0. Isaac Gibbs, Jr., was given his 5 shillings. The children of son John Gibbs, named as Martin Gibbs, Robert Gibbs, Elizabeth Davenport, Edward Gibbs and Richard Gibbs, received their legacies of £27-14-4 each.[20] The total sum distributed from the estate, including costs, amounted to £876-5-8. Most of these legacies were probably paid out soon after the estate was probated in 1750 but the final settlement could not be made until after the death of Isaac Gibbs's second wife, Hannah Pope.

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Mansfield, Burlington County, N.J., all by his first wife, Hannah Dickinson:[21]

+25 i. **Richard**[4], born around 1698; given land by his father 20 January 1720, showing that he was of legal age at that date.

+26 ii. **Francis**, born about 1700.

+27 iii. **Isaac**, born about 1702; given land by his father 28 March 1723.

+28 iv. **John**, born about 1705.

+29 v. **Sarah**, born about 1708.

References

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:256-58. 2. Hinshaw, *Encyclopedia of Quaker Records* 2:224-25. 3. Flushing M.M., Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:100. 4. West Jersey Deeds AH:484-85; E:395-96; W:301-6 [FHL #460050, 460059]. 5. Amelia Mott Gummere, "Friends in Burlington" (Philadelphia 1884), 88. 6. *New Jersey Archives* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 7. Ibid. 8. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 9. OBTR 1:559-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 10. *Biographical Review of Burlington and Camden Counties, New Jersey*, 186-87. 11. Amelia Mott Gummere, "Friends in Burlington," *Pennsylvania Magazine of History* 7:369-70. 12. West Jersey Deeds AH:474-75 [FHL #460064-65]. 13. West Jersey Deeds E:395-96 [FHL #460050]. 14. West Jersey Deeds W:301-6 [FHL #460059]. 15. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224, 25. 16. Chesterfield (Burlington Co.) Friends MM, *NJ Archives* 22:658 17. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 18. Ibid. 19. Ibid. 20. Burlington Co. Prob. 4483-86C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 21.

NJA 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78, 4483-86C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447].

10. **James Dickinson**[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 27th 5th mo. 1675,[1] the son of John and Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson. James probably died in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., after 16 May 1741, the year he sold his land in Smithtown back to Obadiah Smith, from whom he had purchased it.[2]

James Dickinson probably married about 1700 a wife whose first name may have been **Hannah**. On 15 January 1710, the Rev. John Sharpe, chaplain to the Queen's Forces in New York, 1707-1712, recorded the baptism, as an adult, of Hannah, wife of James Dickson [*sic*], "baptised in my voyage to Stratford, Conn., January 1710."[3] Other people from Long Island were also on that voyage. She was probably the Hannah Dickinson who witnessed the deed, 5 October 1737, in which her husband, James, conveyed land in Oyster Bay to their son, James, Jr. Another son, Amos Dickinson, also signed the deed as a witness.[4]

James Dickinson's father, John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 26 January 1680, proved 12 March 1683, named James as one of his six youngest children.[5] His mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, in her will dated 10 September 1691, gave James two of the three rights to land which she owned in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, and five acres "at the plains." She also gave him a bed, bolster and coverlet, as well as some farm equipment. In the agreement signed by Elizabeth Dickinson's heirs, 26 September 1692, Job Wright, James's guardian, signed "for and in behalf of James Dickinson," since James was a minor, seventeen years of age.[6]

James Dickinson's mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, referred to James as her youngest son in official Oyster Bay records.[7] His brother, Joseph Dickinson, called him "my youngest brother."[8] James reached legal age in 1696 and Oyster Bay records show that, on 14 August 1696, his brother, Joseph Dickinson, gave him the share of land which James had inherited from his mother in her will dated 10 September 1691, which had been set aside for him 4 October 1692. This deed was voided and was reworded and a new deed was recorded, 14 August 1696. Two-thirds of James Dickinson's land was located in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay on the west side of Nicholas Wright's land, on the road "going to Lusum, as the records of Oyster Bay showeth how it is bounded and laid out," with half a share of meadow on the West Neck, at Oyster Bay south, and five acres at the plains.[9]

In a deed dated 14 August 1696, James Dickinson of Oyster Bay, "for love and affection to my brother," Joseph Dickinson of Cedar Swamp in Oyster Bay, "and for several kindnesses from him received," gave Joseph, as a free gift, his share of meadowland on the West Neck at the south of Oyster Bay which was formerly in the possession of his father, John Dickinson, deceased, and then of his mother, Elizabeth Dickinson, deceased. Witnesses were John Newman, Henry Townsend and Samuel Macoun. James acknowledged this deed 6 January 1699.[10]

James Dickinson was a Captain in the Queens County Foot Soldiers in 1715.[11] He held various positions of leadership in the town. He was overseer of highways in 1699, 1720, and 1725-27; assessor in 1703, fence-viewer in 1706, 1720 and 1723, commissioner of highways for many years, and Justice of the Peace in 1721 and 1722.[12] In 1727, Capt. James Dickinson was released from his responsibility as auditor to adjust claims for land in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay.[13] In 1730 and 1731, James Dickinson's house was the place where notices of meetings were posted.[14] On 2 December 1731, Edmund Wright of Oyster Bay, made his will, probated 3 November 1733, in which he designated James Dickerson [*sic*], Sr., as one of his executors.[15]

On 30 March 1732, Capt. James Dickinson of Oyster Bay purchased a large tract of land in Smithtown, L.I., on the south side of Country Road, for £500 from Obadiah Smith. Witnesses were Thomas Wheeler and George Townsend.[16] By 1735, all of the sons of Richard Smith, the patentee of Smithtown, had died. Therefore, James Dickinson and Richard Willetts, both of Smithtown, and two men from Brookhaven, were appointed to make the final division of lands in Smithtown.[17] On 5 October 1737, James Dickinson of Smithtown, deeded to his son, James Dickinson, Jr., of Oyster Bay, for £100, the land with buildings in Oyster Bay, in which James, Jr., lived, which was bounded by the land of Zebulon Dickinson and William Wright. This deed was witnessed by one of James, Sr.'s other sons, Amos Dickinson, and by Hannah Dickinson, probably James, Sr.'s wife. In January 1739/40, Amos Dickinson acknowledged witnessing the deed.[18] This land was on the northwest corner of Main and South Streets in Oyster Bay.[19] In 1741, James Dickinson of Smithtown sold his two tracts of land back to Obadiah Smith. On 1 May 1744, Obadiah Smith sold the same land to George Norton. The deed mentioned, "Also 10 acres on the north side of Country road where Amos Dickinson built a new house." This deed was witnessed by Richard Wood, James Chipman and James Dickinson, Jr.[20]

No probate records have been found for James Dickinson, Sr.[3]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island:[21]

+30 i. **James**[4], born about 1702; deeded land by his father in 1727; settled in Dutchess Co., N.Y., on the south side of the Croton River near Sodom Corners, at the east end of Philipse Patent, in 1745.

+31 ii. **Amos**, born about 1704; witnessed the deed of James Townsend, James Dickinson and George Townsend to Wright Coles in 1726;[22] went to Dutchess County, N.Y., with his brothers, James and John.

+32 iii. **John**, born about 1708; went to Dutchess Co., N.Y., in 1745 with his brothers, James and Amos; owned a mill near Southeast. John signed a deed in Dutchess County as a witness when his brother, James, bought land in 1766.[23]

References

1. Soc. of Friends, Flushing M.M., 122 [FHL #17376]; *NYGBR* 3:185; *TAG* (Apr. 1945) 21:257. 2. Wm. S. Pelletreau, *Recs. of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island*, 451 [FHL #1055665]; Wesley L. Baker, *Long Island Descendants of Captain John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, Long Island* (Chicago 1978; 1979), 218; Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen,*393. 3. Lewis D. Cook, "Register of the Rev. John Sharpe, Chaplain to the Queen's Forces in New York, 1707-1712," *TAG* (Jan. 1959) 35:185. 4. OBTR 5:150. At this date New York did not require wives to give their permission in writing when their husbands deeded property to others. 5. OBTR 1:178 (John Dickinson). 6. OBTR 1:560-61 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 7. OBTR 2:30. 8. OBTR 2:32. 9. OBTR 2:30-31, 32-33. 10. OBTR 2:293-94. 11. *TAG* 21:258. 12. OBTR Vols. 3, 4 and 5. 13. OBTR 4:414. 14. OBTR 4:386. 15. *NY Wills* 3:121, 126-27, Liber 12:96 (Edmund Wright). 16. Pelletreau, *Recs. of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island,* 450-51 [FHL #1055665]. 17. Pelletreau, *Recs. of Smithtown, Long Island*, 220; Baker, *Desc. of Capt. John Dickinson*, 217-19. 18. OBTR 5:150-52. 19. Baker, *Desc. of Captain John Dickinson*, 218. 20. Pelletreau, *Recs. of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y.*, 354-55, 451 [FHL #1055665]; Baker, *Desc. of Capt. John Dickinson*, 218. 21. OBTR 5:150-52; Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 414. 22. OBTR 5:130. 23. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 285-86.

Fourth Generation

[11.] **William Wright**, son of Caleb Wright and *possibly* Elizabeth Dickinson, married in 1706 **Elizabeth Rhodes**. His possible connection to John Howland remains to be documented.

[12.] **Elizabeth Wright**, daughter of Caleb Wright and *possibly* Elizabeth Dickinson, married in 1704 **Joseph Coles**. Her possible connection to John Howland remains to be documented.

[13.] **Penelope Wright**, daughter of Caleb Wright and *possibly* Elizabeth Dickinson, married in 1720 **David Reynolds**. Her possible connection to John Howland remains to be documented.

14. **Joseph Dickinson**[4] *(Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1682,[1] the son of Joseph and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson. Joseph died in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., after 5, 3 mo 1733, the date he witnessed the wedding of his son, Zebulon, in Shrewsbury, and before 27 March 1737, the date the inventory of his estate was recorded there in Monmouth County.[2]

Joseph Dickinson married, probably in Oyster Bay about 1708, a wife named **Hannah**,[3] whose identity has not been established.[4] Hannah died after 27 March 1737, the date she was called "widow of Joseph Dickinson of Shrewsbury, yeoman, deceased."[5]

Joseph[4]'s father, Capt. Joseph Dickinson[3], moved his family to Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay, about 1697. His house and farm were situated on the east side of the road which went from Musketo Cove to Jericho.[6] Joseph, Jr.[4], served in the Queen's County Militia, in the company which was commanded by his uncle, Capt. Samuel Dickinson[3], 12 September 1715, with Lt. Isaac Doughty and Ins. Nathan Coles.[7]

Joseph Dickinson[4], was called "Joseph Dickinson, Junr., of Oyster Bay in Queens County, on the Island of Nassau, in the Province of New York, yeoman," when he bought land in Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn., 12 October 1719, from Josiah Quimby of Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N.Y., yeoman, for £800. This land seems to have contained a mill but the deed is

very difficult to read. The deed was recorded in Greenwich, 27 January 1726.[8] On 12 December 1719, two months after his first purchase, Joseph Dickinson of Oyster Bay bought 20 acres of land in Greenwich for £4 from Caleb Ferris of Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn. At the end of the deed was written, "and in quantity 25 acres." Witnesses were Josiah Quimby, Timothy Knap (or Kemp), and (?)Samuel (?) Flaint. On 13 December 1726, Gershom Lockwood, Justice, acknowledged that the above deed was in his own writing. The deed was recorded 14 February 1726/7.[9]

On 5 March 1719/20, Joseph[4]'s father, Joseph Dickinson[3], Gent., deeded land in Oyster Bay to Zebulon Dickinson[4], Joseph, [Jr.'s] brother, which stated that Zebulon's parcel did not include land which his father had already deeded to Joseph[4], [Jr.][10]

Joseph Dickinson[4], was called "Junr." when he and his father, Capt. Joseph Dickinson[3], sold a total of 208 acres of land, housing, barns and orchards in Oyster Bay, 24 April 1720, to Adrian Hegeman of Oyster Bay, yeoman, for £700. Witnesses were Samuel Weekes, Peter Berrien and Thomas Hicks. On 11 June 1721, Capt. Joseph Dickinson[3] acknowledged his signature on the indenture. More than one year later, his son, Joseph Dickinson[4], did the same, 7 December 1722.[11] This was apparently Joseph[4]'s inheritance from his father, Capt. Joseph Dickinson[3]. Joseph, "Junr."[4], was called "late of Oyster Bay," indicating that he had recently moved elsewhere, but the name of the town was not mentioned. It must have been Greenwich, Conn., as shown above.

On 5 February 1720/1 Joseph Dickinson of Greenwich, Conn., sold 5 acres of land, more or less, in the Township of Greenwich, to William Francis for the sum of 40 shillings. This deed was very hard to read, but one of the witnesses was Hannah Dickinson, Joseph's wife. The deed was recorded 2 June 1721.[12] On 16 February 1722/3, Joseph Dickinson of Greenwich sold 15 acres of land in the Township of Greenwich to William Sutherland. Witnesses were Samuel (?) Mills and Timothy Knap (or Kemp). This was acknowledged by Joseph Dickinson 29 December 1723 and was recorded 4 March 1723/4.[13] On 30 December 1723, Joseph Dickinson sold to Josiah Quimby a certain fulling mill and half of a saw mill in Greenwich, Conn. Witnesses were Jonathan (?) Haight, John Bell and Timothy Knap (or Kemp). The deed was recorded 17 March 1723/4.[14] On 2 March 1723/4, Joseph Dickinson of Greenwich, sold to Lazarus Scott, blacksmith, of Rye Township, Westchester County, "for a certain sum of money," 5 acres of land in Greenwich Township. Witnesses were John Lewis and Daniel Chubb. This deed was acknowledged by Joseph Dickinson 4 March 1723, and was recorded 12 November 1724.[15] On the same day, Joseph Dickinson, gentleman, of Greenwich, sold to Lazarus Scott, blacksmith, of Rye

Township, for £140, two lots of land containing a bolting mill and a grist mill. Witnesses were John Lewis and Daniel Chubb. This was acknowledged by Joseph Dickinson 4 March 1723. The deed was recorded 3 December 1724.[16]

Joseph[4] apparently lived in Greenwich, Conn., for only a few years before he sold or mortgaged his mill to Josiah Quimby. He moved north over the border into Westchester Co., New York, where Joseph Dickinson and Josiah Quimby were listed as "among the first who came" to North Castle.[17] On 8 November 1729, Joseph Dickinson and Ephraim Golding witnessed a deed in North Castle for the sale of 55 acres of land from Francis Barto to Francis Pellam, North Castle, for £90. Ephraim Golding acknowledged the signatures 11 June 1730.[18]

The next record we have for Joseph is in Shrewsbury, N.J., where Joseph and Hannah attended the wedding of their son, Zebulon, to Rejoice Hanse, 5th day, 3rd mo. 1733.[19]

Joseph and Hannah were living in Shrewsbury when Joseph died, for that is where the inventory of the personal property in his intestate estate was taken, 27 March 1737, by John Williams and Amos Petit, who were "chosen by the widow, Hannah Dickinson, to prize all her estate which belonged to her husband, Joseph, now deceased." The inventory contained one gray mare and one bay horse, one sow, six pigs and two shoats, an old bed and bolster, old saws and axes, one pair of tongs, a gridiron and a trammel, some crockery, old chairs, a saddle and bridle, etc., amounting to £16-1-6. This inventory was presented for probate 9 April 1737 by Joseph's son, Zebulon Dickinson. On 16 April 1737, William Madock, Surrogate of the County of Monmouth, accepted the account of Zebulon Dickinson, administrator of the estate of Joseph Dickinson, late of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth, yeoman.[20] No real estate was included in the inventory.

Widow Hannah Dickinson died after 27 March 1737, the date she was called "widow of Joseph Dickinson of Shrewsbury, yeoman, deceased," when Joseph's intestate estate was probated. No record has been found showing that Hannah Dickinson was a member of the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting although she and her husband signed as witnesses to the marriage there of their son, Zebulon, to Rejoice Hance. Widow Hannah Dickinson probably accompanied her son and daughter-in-law, Zebulon and Rejoice (Hance) Dickinson, to North Castle, Westchester County, N.Y., before 1 April 1756, the date Zebulon's name first appeared in North Castle Town records.[21] On 21 day 12 mo. 1758, at Purchase Monthly Meeting, a Hannah Dickinson, possibly Joseph's widow, witnessed the marriage of William

Perce to Deborah Cock of the Manor of Cortland.[22] Our Hannah Dickinson would have been about 68 years of age.

No birth records have been found for the children of Joseph and Hannah (___) Dickinson. The first son, Zebulon, was named as the administrator of his father's estate in Shrewsbury, N.J., and was probably the eldest son. The other two children are proven because Joseph's childless brother, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, died before 2 May 1733, the date his will was probated, and was survived by a wife but no children. In his will dated 31 March 1733, Henry gave all of his property to his wife, Phebe, but after her death, his dwelling house was to go to Joseph's son, Joseph Dickinson[5], [Jr.].[23] [See #17 Henry Dickinson[4] *(Joseph[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*]. If Joseph should not survive to inherit it, then Joseph's brother, Robert Dickinson[5], was to have it. A John Dickinson, probably the son of Samuel Dickinson[4], was one of the witnesses to Henry Dickinson's will, but was not left a bequest and his relationship to either Henry or Joseph Dickinson was not specified in the will.

Children (**Dickinson**), first son named as administrator of his father's estate, second and third named as heirs by their uncle, Henry Dickinson; all born in Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[24]

+33 i. **Zebulon**[5], born about 1710; administrator of his father's estate.

+34 ii. **Joseph**, born about 1712; mentioned by his uncle Henry Dickinson in his will.

+35 iii. **Robert**, born about 1714; mentioned by his uncle, Henry Dickinson, in his will; no proof has been found to show that this Robert was the same person as the Robert Dickinson who settled in North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y.

NOTE: A bible record was deposited in the Bible Collection at the New York State Library in Albany, N.Y., around 1900, which listed the descendants of Arnell Dickinson of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., previously of North Castle, which implies that Arnell, John, Rosannah and Anna Dickinson were siblings of Zebulon, Robert and Joseph Dickinson, and therefore were the children of Joseph Dickinson[4] of Oyster Bay.[25] The bible does not name the great-grandfather, nor give any places or dates, except the birth and death years for Arnell Dickinson. It has been interpreted as referring to Joseph Dickinson[4] and his children. However, Joseph[4] is known to have died in Shrewsbury, N.J., not on Long Island. No dates are given in the bible record which would help to identify the parents of Arnell Dickinson. It lists the three documented children of Joseph

Dickinson[4], namely Zebulon[5], Robert[5] and Joseph[5], with no dates or places given. The names of these three children may have been found in Oyster Bay deeds and probate records by the writer of the bible record. As can be seen above, to these three names the bible record adds four unproven children, John, Arnell, Rosannah [called Rosamund in *Westchester Patriarchs*, 259], and Anna, none of whom were mentioned in any contemporary, documented records of Oyster Bay, Long Island, Greenwich, Conn., Westchester County, N.Y., or Shrewsbury, N.J., as the children of Joseph and Hannah (not identified) Dickinson.

References

1. OBTR 4:433-35; *NYHSC, Abst. of Wills* 27:110 [FHL #845296]; New York Co. Prob. 12:21 [FHL #874521]. 2. John E. Stillwell, *Historical and Genealogical Miscellany Relating to New York and New Jersey* (NY 1903) 1:275; Monmouth Co. Prob., 711-12 [FHL #545482]; *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson). 3. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:323 [FHL #4313]; Baker, *John Dickinson of Oyster Bay*, 210-11; Monmouth Co., N.J., Prob.. 711-12; *NJA* 30:143. 4. No record has been found to identify her as the Hannah Carpenter who was born in 1691 to Nathaniel and Tamar (Coles) Carpenter, as suggested by Daniel Hoogland Carpenter, *Carpenter Family in America* (Jamaica, N.Y. 1901), 51, and George W. Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 393. 5. Monmouth Co., N.J., Prob., 711-12 (Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #545482]; *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson). 6. G.W. Cocks, 393. 7. OBTR 3:708-9 [FHL #844549]. 8. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:302 [FHL #4313]. 9. Greenwich, Conn., LR 3:249 [FHL #4314]. 10. OBTR 3:433-35. 11. OBTR 4:206-9. 12. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:323 [FHL #4313]; Spencer P. Mead, *Hist. of the Town of Greenwich, Conn.* (NY 1911), 457. 13. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:395 [FHL #4313]; Mead, 485. 14. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:397 [FHL #4313]. 15. Greenwich, Conn., LR 3:31 [FHL #4314]. 16. Greenwich, Conn., LR 3:79 [FHL #4314]. 17. Thomas Scharf, *History of Westchester County, N.Y., including Morrisania, King's Bridge, and West Farms* (L. E. Preston & Co., Philadelphia 1886) 2:633, 634. 18. Westchester Co., N.Y., Deeds F:274 [FHL #562370]. 19. John L. Stillwell, *Hist. and Gen. Miscellany of N.Y. and N.J.* 1:273. 20. Monmouth Co., Prob., 711-12 (original, Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #545482]; *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson). 21. *Historical Records of North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y.* (New Castle, N.Y. 1975) 1:B26, C1, C4. 22. Records of the Purchase Monthly Meeting, Westchester Co., N.Y., First Register, Marriages, 1742-1785, 36-37 [FHL #17293]. 23. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson). 24. Ibid.; Monmouth Co., Prob., 711-12 (original, Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #545482]; *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson). 25. Photocopy of bible record copied by Clara E. Banks, 1132 Elm St., Peekskill, N.Y., member of the Pierre Van Cortland Chapter, DAR, Peekskill, N.Y., deposited in the Bible Collection, New York State Library, Albany, N.Y., and sent to E. Virginia Hunt, 4 November 1981, by Elaine Olney, 2063 Hunting, Manhattan, Kansas; also copied by Marquerite S. Dickinson, *Descendants of Captain John and Elizabeth (Howland) Dickinson of Oyster Bay, Long Island* (Chagrin Falls, Ohio 1965), 6. Elaine Olney (Mrs. R. D. Olney), 2063 Hunting Ave., Manhattan, Kansas, author of *Our Washburn Heritage*, has contributed her knowledge of North Castle records to this research.

15. **Hannah Dickinson**[4] *(Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1678,[1] the daughter of Joseph and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson. Hannah probably died in either Wheatley, Long Island, or possibly Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., after 29 January 1719/20, the date she joined her husband in selling property in Oyster Bay,[2] and before 31 March 1733, the date her brother, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, mentioned her two children, Henry and Hannah Springer, in his will, but did not mention Hannah.[3]

Hannah married in Oyster Bay around 1710 and before 13 June 1713, when she was between 32 and 35 years of age, **James Springer**,[4] who may have been an original immigrant.[5] No proof has been found to show that he was the son of Derick Springer of Wheatley, Long Island, N.Y. James Springer probably died in Wheatley, Long Island, or possibly Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., after 29 January 1719/20, the date he sold property in Oyster Bay.[6]

Hannah Dickinson's birth record has not been located and her father did not leave any probate records. Fortunately Hannah's brother, Henry Dickinson, was childless. In his will dated 31 March 1733, probated 2 May 1733, he bequeathed land in Oyster Bay to Hannah's son Henry, calling him "Cousin Henry Springer", which Henry was to receive after the death of Henry Dickinson's wife, Phebe.[7] On 24 April 1745, Hannah's son, Henry Springer of Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., house carpenter, sold this same land which he had received "from his uncle, Henry Dickinson" to John Cock of Oyster Bay.[8] Hannah's daughter, called "Cousin Hannah Springer," was bequeathed £10 and Henry Dickinson's negro girl, Peggy, "when my wife has done with her."[9] These two gifts prove that James Springer's wife, Hannah, was Henry Dickinson's sister, Hannah Dickinson, the daughter of Joseph and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson. Henry Dickinson did not mention his sister, Hannah, indicating that she was already dead.

James Springer was a house carpenter in Wheatley, a section of Oyster Bay, and owned land on the east side of Hegeman's Lane in Oyster Bay.[10] On 13 June 1713, James Springer, house carpenter, and his wife, Hannah, for £16, conveyed to James Wood of Oyster Bay 16½ acres of land in the New Purchase. Witnesses were George Townsend and James Townsend. James Springer acknowledged his signature 15 June 1713.[11]

James Springer served in the Queens County Militia in 1715, under the command of his wife's uncle, Capt. Samuel Dickinson.[12] On 9 April 1719, Jacob Willets of Jericho conveyed land there to James Springer.[13] On 2 May 1719, James Springer requested James Townsend, surveyor of Oyster Bay, to survey a small piece of land on the north side of Grape Swamp in the

New Purchase of Oyster Bay, beginning at Willet's southwest boundary at a white oak tree, eastwardly 12 rods, bounded southwestwardly by Grape Swamp, being 60 rods more or less.[14] On 29 January 1719/20, James Springer of Oyster Bay sold to Simon Loicen, carpenter, for £365, all of his farm in Wheatley, within the bounds of Oyster Bay, containing 93½ acres, and also three great lots in the New Purchase of Oyster Bay, being the 7th, 9th and 10th. Hannah Springer, his wife, gave up her dower rights. Witnesses were William Willis [*sic*], William Van Velse and Jacob Haff. On 27 December 1723, William Willitts [*sic*] acknowledged that he had witnessed the signatures.[15]

George W. Cocks suggests that Hannah may have died in Wheatley, Long Island, no date given, and that James moved to Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y.[16] No proof has been found to show that James Springer moved to Amawalk. However, their son, Henry Springer, was called "of Amawalk" when he sold land in Oyster Bay which he had inherited from his uncle, Henry Dickinson.[17]

Children (**Springer**), probably born in Oyster Bay or Wheatley, Long Island, N. Y.:[18]

+36 i. **Henry**[5], born about 1713; given land by his uncle, Henry Dickinson[4].

+37 ii. **Hannah (Susannah?/Rosannah?/Rose?)**, born about 1715; her uncle, Henry Dickinson[4], called her "Hannah" when he made a bequest to her in his will.[19]

NOTE: No proof has been found for daughters named "Susannah" or "Rose," mentioned by George W. Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 393, or for "Rose," mentioned by Josephine C. Frost, *Frost Genealogy*, 29.

REFERENCES

1. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] [FHL #845296]. 2. OBTR 4:126-28. 3. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] [FHL #845296]. 4. Ibid.; OBTR 3:582-83, in which James and Hannah Springer agreed to sell property together, 13 June 1713. 5. Letter from Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G. 6. OBTR 4:126-28; Cocks, 393. 7. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] [FHL #845296]; OBTR 5:331. 8. OBTR 5:331-32, 420-21. 9. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] [FHL #845296]; OBTR 5:331. 10. Cocks, 393. 11. OBTR 3:582-83. 12. OBTR 3:709. 13. A. S. Wardwell, "Willets Family of Hempstead and Jericho, Long Island," *Gen. of Long Island Fams.* 2:699. 14. OBTR 4:410. 15. OBTR 4:126-28. 16. OBTR 5:331-32, 420-21. 17. Ibid. 18. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*]) [FHL #845296]; OBTR 5:331. 19. Josephine C. Frost, *Frost Genealogy,* 29, 46-47; undocumented and dates and places are inconsistent; need real proof that Rose

Springer was the daughter of James and Hannah (Dickinson) Springer. Only Henry and Hannah Springer have been documented.

16. **Zebulon Dickinson**[4] *(Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1680,[1] the son of Joseph and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson. Zebulon died in Oyster Bay between September 1751, the date he made his will, and 3 December 1751, the date his will was proved in Jamaica, Queens Co., N. Y.[2]

Zebulon may have married first, in Oyster Bay, in 1701, **Mary Frost**,[3] who was born in 1685,[4] the daughter of William and Rebecca (Wright) Frost. Mary died in Oyster Bay in 1720.[5]

Zebulon Dickinson married second, in Flushing, N.Y., **Rose Townsend**,[6] who was born in Oyster Bay 12 November 1708,[7] daughter of Justice John and Rosannah (Wright) Townsend. Rose died before 10 September 1747, the date Zebulon married his third wife.[8]

Zebulon Dickinson married third, in Flushing, N. Y., 7 mo. 10, 1747 **Mary Doughty**,[9] who was born in Flushing, Queens Co., Long Island, N.Y.,[10] the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Jackson) Doughty. Mary died before 11 February 1756, the date her stepsons sold property they had inherited from their father, which was to come into their possession after the death or remarriage of their stepmother.[11]

Zebulon's father, Joseph Dickinson, Sr., of Oyster Bay, gentleman, in consideration of the sum of £20 paid by "my son, Zebulon Dickinson, yeoman, and for many other good causes," conveyed to Zebulon, 5 March 1719/20, a parcel of land at Cedar Swamp in Oyster Bay, east of the main highway, excepting 6 acres of land at the East end which Joseph, Sr., had conveyed to his son, Joseph, Jr., together with 204 acres lying on the east side of the highway from Musketo Cove to Lusum, reserving the use of the property to himself and his wife during their natural lives and during the widowhood of his wife, Rose. This deed was witnessed by John Wood and George Townsend, and was acknowledged by Joseph Dickinson the same day.[12]

On 25 May 1726, Zebulon's brother, Henry Dickinson, requested James Townsend to resurvey a piece of land in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay which had formerly belonged to Henry's father, Joseph Dickinson, deceased, and which Joseph had given to Henry Dickinson, who had conveyed it to his brother, Zebulon Dickinson.[13]

Zebulon Dickinson was town clerk in Oyster Bay in 1715, assessor in 1728, 1731 and in 1733-37, highway commissioner and fence-viewer,

1728-1732, and overseer of highways, 1733-37.[14] On 5 June 1731, Zebulon Dickinson was one of twenty-one subscribers who ordered Samuel Underhill, town clerk, to enter into Oyster Bay town records a copy of a survey of 26 acres of land which had been laid out to Lydia Wright, and which had originally been surveyed by Thomas Townsend and Nathaniel Coles, dated 9 September 1682, and which had been cut out or defaced from the original record.[15] On 10 October 1735 Zebulon gave part of his farm to Cedar Swamp for a burying ground for his family and friends. Witnesses were Samuel Underhill, Jr., and Abraham Underhill.[16]

Zebulon's childless brother, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, died before 2 May 1733. In his will dated 31 March 1733, Henry gave Zebulon "half of all my other lands lying in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay," after the death of his wife, Phebe. He named Zebulon as a joint executor of his estate, to act with his wife, Phebe.[17] On 20 February 1735, Zebulon Dickinson sold to his brother-in-law, Penn Townsend of Oyster Bay, the brother of his second wife, for £60, a 5 acre lot known as "the French Lott." Witnesses were John Place and William Hawxhurst. This deed was acknowledged 1 April 1735.[18]

Zebulon Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 29, 7 mo. 1751, proved 3 December 1751, named his third wife, Mary, and gave her the use of his Negro girl, Sy, as long as Mary remained his widow. Mary was also given £100, to be raised out of the moveable estate, in lieu of her lawful thirds, and the use of one-third of his real estate, as well as "all of the things which she brought with her of all kinds," at their marriage. The remaining part of his estate, both real and personal, including his wife's thirds "when her time therein shall be expired, as also the Negro Girl called Sy, when she returns to the estate as abovesaid, the whole I give to my two sons Townsend and Henry Dickinson, to be equally divided between them." He appointed his third wife's brothers, Samuel and Benjamin Doughty, and his second wife's brother, Penn Townsend, as his executors. Witnesses were Wright Frost, Samuel Cock and Thomas Pearsall, Jr., "a known Quaker." Zebulon's will was proved in Jamaica, N.Y., 3 December 1751, before Samuel Clows, Jr. Wright Frost and Thomas Pearsall, Jr., swore that they saw Zebulon Dickinson, deceased, sign and seal his will.[19] Zebulon's widow, Mary, must have died before 11 February 1756, the date that Townsend and Henry Dickinson were called "sons of Zebulon Dickinson, deceased," in Oyster Bay records, when they sold property they had inherited from their father, to take effect after their mother's decease.[20]

Children (**Dickinson**), all by his second wife, Rose Townsend, born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y.:[21]

+38 i. **Townsend**[5], born about 1732.
+39 ii. **Henry**, born 13 January 1735.

REFERENCES

1. OBTR 3:434. 2. *NY County Wills*, Liber 18:50-51 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #875150]. 3. Frost, 194; Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., says she did not marry Zebulon Dickinson. 4. Frost, 194. 5. Ibid. 6. Townsend, *Townsend Memorial*, 196. 7. Perrine, 45. 8. Hinshaw 3:105; *NYGBR* (July 1912) 43:282. 9. Soc. of Friends, Flushing MM, 109 [FHL #17376]. 10. Ethan Allen Doty, "The Doughty Family of Long Island," *Gens. of Long Island Fams.*1:345; *NYGBR* 43:282. 11. OBTR 6:220-22; *NY County Wills*, Liber 18:50-51 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #875150]. 12. OBTR 3:433-35. 13. OBTR 4:410. 14. OBTR 3:708; 3:708; 4:416-17, 419-20; 5:288-89. 15. OBTR 1:695-97. 16. OBTR 5:289-90. 17. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 3:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 18. OBTR 5:450-52. 19. *NY County Wills*, Liber 18:50-51 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #875150]. 20. OBTR 6:220-24. 21. Ibid.; *NY County Wills*, Liber 18:50-51 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #875150].

17. **Henry Dickinson**[4] *(Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1682,[1] the son of Joseph and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson. Henry Dickinson died in Oyster Bay between 31 March 1733, the date he made his will, and 2 May 1733, the date his will was probated.[2]

Henry Dickinson married, probably at Oyster Bay, **Phebe Weeks**,[3] who was probably born in Oyster Bay about 1700,[4] the daughter of Samuel and Anna (White) Weeks. Phebe married second, in Westbury Monthly Meeting, in 1735, Robert Barker.[5] Phebe died before 24 April 1745, the date her husband's nephew, Henry Springer, sold land in Oyster Bay which had been bequeathed to him by her husband, to come into his possession after Phebe's death.[6]

On 12 December 1725, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, with his wife, Phebe, giving her consent, deeded to his brother, Zebulon Dickinson of Oyster Bay, for £200, a lot of land in Oyster Bay containing a house and two home lots amounting to eight acres, more or less. Witnesses were Tristram Dodge, Micajah Townsend and Thomas Waters. On 29 April 1724, Tristram Dodge acknowledged that he had seen Henry and Phebe Dickinson sign their names to the deed.[7]

On 25 May 1726, the surveyor for Oyster Bay, James Townsend, resurveyed a parcel of land in Oyster Bay which had been given to Henry Dickinson by his father, Joseph Dickinson. Henry had then conveyed it to his brother, Zebulon Dickinson. The piece of land containing 34 acres lay west of the house of Richard Butchter [Butler?], west from the Mill River, north by the highway to Matinacoke and the one to Cedar Swamp, on the

west by the land of Wright Coles and Nathaniel Large, on the east and northeast by the highway, and on the south by William Wright's land.[8]

Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 31 March 1733, probated 2 May 1733, gave his wife, Phebe, all of his "moveable estate, both indoors and out, to be at her disposal. He directed that his negro girl, Peggy, was to go to his "cousin" [niece] Hannah Springer, when his wife "has done with her." His wife was given the use of all of his land while she lived. After her death, his "cousin" [nephew], Joseph Dickinson, was to have his homestead. However, if Joseph died before he came into possession, his brother, Robert Dickinson, was to inherit the homestead. He gave his "cousin" [nephew], Henry Springer, "all of my land at the Show so called, and all that is within fence after my wife's decease." He gave his brother, Zebulon Dickinson, "all of my other lands lying in the Old Purchase" of Oyster Bay, after his wife's decease. He gave £10 in money to his "cousin" [niece], Hannah Springer, to be paid by his wife out of his estate, about three years after his decease, and his executors were to pay his brother, Joseph Dickinson, 20 shillings "out of my estate." Henry added, "Calling to mind again my will is my Brother Zebulon shall have but half of my land in the old purchase and my Cousin [nephew] Henry Springer shall have the other half of my outland in the old purchase to be equally divided between them." He appointed his loving wife, Phebe, and his brother, Zebulon, as joint executors. Witnesses were John Dickinson, John McCowell and Samuel Underhill. The will was proved at Hempstead, Queens County, N.Y., before George Clark, Esq., 2 May 1733.[9]

Apparently, Henry and Phebe did not have any surviving children.

NOTE: In the original handwritten will the surname was spelled "Dickenson"; in the printed abstract, it was spelled "Dickerson," but was corrected to "Dickenson" in *N.Y. Wills* 40:16.

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1. OBTR 3:433. 2. *NY Wills* 27:110 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] [FHL #845296]; Queens Co. Prob. Liber 12:21-23 (Henry Dickinson) FHL #874521]. 3. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407 (Westbury MM); Cocks, 385. 4. Seversmith, Seversmith Manuscript: Notebooks, 9:Weeks [FHL #569824]; Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407. 5. Hinshaw 3:407. 6. OBTR 5:331-32, 420-21]. 7. OBTR 4:482-83. 8. OBTR 4:410. 9. *NY Wills* 27:110 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*] FHL #845296; Liber 12:21-23 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #874521].

18. **Richard Harcourt**[4] *(Mercy Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, before 10 September 1691, the date his grandmother, Elizabeth

Dickinson, mentioned him in her will,[1] the son of Benjamin and Mercy (Dickinson) Harcourt. He probably died in Oyster Bay before 15 September 1722, the date his father, Benjamin Harcutt, and his younger brother, Nathaniel, sold two lots in Oyster Bay to Joseph Clements of Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y., without mentioning Richard.[2] If Richard had been living, his consent to the sale of the land would have been required since he would have been his father's lawful heir. His mother, Mercy, would probably also have been mentioned if she were still living.

One year later, in a deed dated 27 September 1723, Richard's father, Benjamin Harcutt [*sic*], "son of Richard Harcutt, deceased," and Benjamin's other son, Nathaniel, joined in selling all of Benjamin's property in Oyster Bay, including a house, lands and meadows, with all of the moveable estate, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, "both within and without," to Nathaniel's brother-in-law, Micajah Townsend of Oyster Bay, for £300. Benjamin Harcutt made his mark; Nathaniel, signed his name. This deed was witnessed by Hannah Harcutt, probably Benjamin's daughter and Richard's sister. Hannah made her mark. The other witness, Samuel Townsend, signed his name. On 17 September 1726, Samuel Townsend swore before Isaac Hicks, Judge of Common Pleas, that he had witnessed Benjamin and Nathaniel Harcutt sign this deed, 27 September 1723.[3] Neither Richard nor his mother, Mercy, were mentioned, again indicating that they had both died previously.

No marriage, death or probate records have been found for Richard Harcourt.

REFERENCES

1. OBTR 1:559-60 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 2. OBTR 5:549-51 [FHL #844550]. 3. OBTR 5:43-44 [FHL #844550].

19. **Nathaniel Harcourt**[4] *(Mercy Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, probably about 1692,[1] the son of Benjamin and Mercy (Dickinson) Harcourt. Nathaniel died after 27 September 1723, the date he sold property in Oyster Bay with his father, Benjamin Harcourt, and before 13 June 1726, the date his widow, Easter Harcutt, [*sic*], surrendered her dower rights in property previously owned by her husband, Nathaniel Harcutt, deceased.[2]

Nathaniel Harcourt[4] was certainly the unnamed Harcourt who, according to the *Townsend Memorial*, married in Oyster Bay around 1710 **Hitty/Hester/Esther Townsend**,[3] who was probably born in Oyster Bay about 1695,[4] the daughter of John "at Mill" Townsend and his second wife, Esther Smith. Hitty/Hester/Esther died sometime after 14 January 1771, the

date her son, Richard Harcourt of Newburgh Precinct, Ulster Co., N.Y., made his will and gave his mother, Esther Harcourt, "the best room in the west end of the old house, and a living for her to be raised out of my estate during her natural life."[5]

Nathaniel Harcourt was not mentioned by his grandmother, Elizabeth (Howland) (Hicks) Dickinson in her will, as was his brother, Richard, but his place in this family is documented by two deeds in which Nathaniel was co-grantor with his father, Benjamin Harcurt [*sic*], called "both of Oyster Bay." On 15 September 1722, they sold to Joseph Clement of Hemsted [*sic*], Queens County, mason, for £30, two lots in the New General Purchase of Oyster Bay which Benjamin had inherited from his father, Richard Harcourt. Benjamin Harcourt made his mark; son Nathaniel signed his name. Witnesses were William Moyles, William Ingram and William Willis. On 9 March 1727, William Willis, one of the witnesses, appeared before Judge Isaac Hicks and declared that he had seen Benjamin and Nathaniel seal and deliver this deed.[6] On 27 September 1723, Nathaniel Harcutt [*sic*], "of Oyster Bay," joined his father, Benjamin, "son of Richard Harcutt, deceased," in selling all of their property in Oyster Bay to Nathaniel's brother-in-law, Micajah Townsend of Oyster Bay, for £300. This included a house, lands and meadows, and all of the moveable estate, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, "both within and without." Again Benjamin Harcutt made his mark; his son, Nathaniel, signed his name. This deed was witnessed by Hannah Harcutt, probably Benjamin's daughter. Hannah made her mark. The other witness, Samuel Townsend, signed his name. On 17 September 1726, Samuel Townsend swore before Isaac Hicks, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, that he had witnessed Benjamin and Nathaniel Harcutt sign this deed, 27 September 1723.[7] These two deeds prove that Nathaniel Harcourt was his father's son and heir-at-law, and could not have had any older living brothers, and that no deceased older brother had any surviving heirs.

The second deed is particularly significant. Nathaniel's father, Benjamin Harcourt, apparently died soon after signing this deed, since his name does not appear again in Oyster Bay records after 1723. This would indicate that both he and Nathaniel were gravely ill and Benjamin wanted to be sure that all of his property went to the heirs of Nathaniel and his wife, Hetty/Esther Townsend. By turning their property over to Nathaniel's brother-in-law, in trust for Nathaniel's wife and any surviving children, this would be accomplished. Nathaniel and Esther's only known son, Richard, was a minor about three years of age in 1723. Women were not usually allowed to handle their own property in colonial times. Esther's brother, Micajah

Townsend, was an able and trusted citizen of Oyster Bay and was obviously the best guardian available to safeguard the estate.

Nathaniel Harcourt died before 13 June 1726, the date that his brother-in-law, Micajah Townsend sold for £148 to Rebeckah Simson, wife of Joseph Simson of Oyster Bay, merchant, one house and home lot in the Town of Oyster Bay which had belonged to Benjamin Harcutt and Nathaniel Harcutt, bounded on the west by land that Nathaniel's mother-in-law, Esther (Smith) Townsend had bought from Samuel Burchered. In the same document, his widow, "Easter Harcutt [*sic*], widow of Nathaniel Harcutt, in and for the consideration of a competent sum of money, do hereby freely and willingly and of my own accord yield up and surrender unto Rebecker Simson, her heirs and assigns forever all my Wright of Dawry and power of Thirds in the above granted House and Land and premises." The deed was signed by Micajah Townsend and Easter Harcutt, and witnessed by Jacob Weekes, Thomas Williams and Robart Weekes.[8]

No probate records have been found for Nathaniel Harcourt but proof that he and his wife had at least one son named Richard is found in several deeds. As a young man, Richard bought land in Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn., 20 February 1744/5.[9] He sold the property in 1747.[10] While he was living there, he was called Richard Harcurt of Greenwich, cordwinder, when he signed an indenture on 17 May 1745, with Jacob Franks of New York City, merchant, and Abigail, his wife, "for and in consideration of the sum of £100 . . . to him the said Jacob Franks in hand paid by the aforesaid Richard Harcurt (in his actual possession and seizin now being)," for a house and land in Oyster Bay which had belonged to [Richard's grandfather], Benjamin Harcourt, and [his father], Nathaniel Harcourt, being ten acres more or less. Also included was another lot of land in the east end of Oyster Bay, being bounded on the west by land "Ester Townsend bought of Samuel Burchere, containing three acres, more or less." The indenture was signed by Jacob Franks and Abigail Franks. Witnesses were Zebulon Wright and Richard's uncle, Jonadab Townsend.[11] This appears to have been a mortgage on his property in Oyster Bay which Richard Harcourt paid off to Jacob Franks of New York City.

On 6 January 1749/50 Micajah Townsend of Oyster Bay, yeoman, for £78 New York money, conveyed to Richard Harker [*sic*], now back in Oyster Bay, shoemaker, 56 acres of land more or less, in the old purchase of Oyster Bay, which had been laid out to Benjamin Harker, and which Benjamin Harker and Nathaniel Harker, his son, had sold and conveyed to Micajah Townsend, and by Micajah Townsend to Samuel Byard of New York, and reconveyed back again to Micajah Townsend, "and from me the said Micajah Townsend to the above Said Richard Harker." This deed was

signed by Micajah Townsend in the presence of Penn Townsend and Jacob Seamons, Jr. It was acknowledged by Micajah Townsend 15 March 1753.[12]

On 29 January 1749/50, Nathaniel's son, Richard Harcurt [*sic*], of Oyster Bay, paid £12 current money of New York to [his grandmother], Widow Esther Townsend "of Oyster Bay in Queens County on the Island of Nassaw in the Colony of New York," who conveyed to him three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less, in Oyster Bay, adjoining Richard's own land and meadow. Esther Townsend made her mark. Witnesses were John Parish and Townsend Parish. The deed was acknowledged by Hester [*sic*] Townsend, 2 February 1753, before Samuel Townsend, Justice of the Peace.[13]

Richard Harcourt of Oyster Bay, settled in Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y., in 1754, with his wife, Mercy Latting, who was also from Oyster Bay. They named a daughter "Esther," apparently in memory of Richard[5]'s grandmother, Esther (Smith) Townsend, and his mother, Hetty/Hester/Esther Townsend.[14] They named a daughter "Mercy" for Richard's wife and also for his grandmother, Mercy Dickinson. In his will dated 14 January 1771, probated 15 July 1771, Richard Harcourt of Newburgh Precinct, Ulster Co., New York, mentioned his mother, Esther Harcourt, and said she was to be supported out of his estate as long as she lived. He also named his sons, Nathaniel and John, and mentioned his five daughters but did not name them. His wife was not mentioned and had probably died previously.[15]

Child (**Harcourt**), born in Oyster Bay, Queens Co., Long Island, N.Y., possibly incomplete:[16]

+40. i. **Richard**[5], born about 1720.
ii. **Nathaniel**.
iii. **John**.
iv. daughter.
v. daughter.
vi. daughter.
vii. daughter.
viii. daughter.

References

1. OBTR 1:559-60 (Elizabeth Dickinson). 2. OBTR 6:38-39; 4:260-61 [FHL #844550]. 3. W. A. Townsend, *A Memorial of John, Henry and Richard Townsend* (New York 1865), 193; OBTR 4:260-61 [FHL #844550]. 4. Townsend, *Townsend Memorial*, 193. 5. *WNYHS*, "Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, June 6, 1766 - November 29, 1771," 7:434 (Richard Harcourt) [FHL #845298];

Berthold Fernow, *Calendar of Wills, 1626-1836*, rept. Gen. Pub. Co., Balt., 1967), 190 (Richard Harcourt). 6. OBTR 5:549-51 [FHL #844550]. 7. OBTR 5:43-44 [FHL #844550]. 8. OBTR 4:260-61 [FHL #844550]. 9. Greenwich, Conn., Deeds 6:20 [FHL #4315]; Spencer P. Mead, *History of Ye Town of Greenwich, Fairfield, Conn.* (N.Y. 1911), 457. 10. Greenwich, Conn., Deeds 6:21 [FHL #4315]. 11. OBTR 5:364-66 [FHL #844550]. 12. OBTR 6:88-89 [FHL #844551]. 13. OBTR 6:38-39 [FHL #844551]. 14. Nathaniel Bartlett Sylvester, *Hist. of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y. (Philadelphia 1880)*, 103-4; Charles H. Cochrane, *Hist. of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y.* (Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 1887), 166. 15. *WNYHS*, "Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, June 6, 1766 - November 29, 1771," 7:434 (Richard Harcourt) [FHL #845298]; Fernow, *Calendar of Wills, 1626-1836*, 190 (Richard Harcourt). 16. Ibid.; also deeds mentioned above. Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., the acknowledged expert for Oyster Bay families, assisted in solving the problems encountered in researching this family.

20. **Freelove Dickinson**[4] *(Samuel Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1693,[1] the daughter of Samuel and Lydia (—) Dickinson. Freelove died after 21 April 1722, the date her husband mentioned her in his will, and before 12 September 1728, the date her father made his will and did not refer to her.[2]

Freelove Dickinson married in Oyster Bay, before 1712, **Daniel Townsend**,[3] who was born in Oyster Bay in 1686,[4] the son of James Townsend and his second wife, Jane Ruddock. Daniel Townsend died in Oyster Bay before 4 May 1722, the date his will was proved.[5]

Freelove's husband, Daniel Townsend, was mentioned by his father, James Townsend of Cedar Swamp, Oyster Bay, in his will dated 11 February 1798, probated 2 May 1798, in which his father gave his farm "running as far as the wells" to Daniel and his full brother, Thomas, both sons of James by his second wife, Jane Ruddock.[6]

Daniel Townsend's age has been determined by the fact that he was still a minor when he and his half-brothers and step-mother took part in an exchange of land in Oyster Bay, 7 April 1705.[7] His father, James Townsend, had three children, James, Jr., Alice and Job, by his first wife, Hannah Halstead. He had four children, Thomas, Ruddock, Rose and Daniel, as well as two unnamed children who died young, by his second wife, Jane Ruddock. He had five more children, Joseph, Patience, Joshua, Deborah and Ruemorne, by his third wife, Delivered Pratt, a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger, Degory Priest.[8] Proof that Daniel was the son of his father's second wife is found in a deed dated 14 May 1701, in which Daniel's brother, Ruddock, his father's second son by his second wife, stated, "in consideration of the Brotherly Love and Natural Affection which

I have towards My Natural Brother Daniel Townsend of Oysterbay afore Said and for Other good Causes and Considerations Me the said Ruddock Townsend Especially Moveing," confirmed as his free gift to his brother, Daniel Townsend, all of his right in a certain parcel of land adjoining Daniel's own land, which had been given to their brother, Thomas Townsend, by their father, James Townsend, deceased, amounting to 20 acres.[9] Note that Ruddock Townsend, who was definitely a son of James Townsend by his second wife, Jane Rudduck, called Daniel his "natural" brother, to differentiate him from his half brothers, and indicating that they had the same mother as well as the same father. Further confirmation is found in the fact that Daniel's son, Benjamin, named his son "Ruddock," showing that his grandmother was Jane Ruddock, not Delivered Pratt.[10]

On 7 April 1705, when Daniel was still under the legal age of 21 years, he and his brothers and half-brothers exchanged a parcel of land with James Cock of Metenicock. Since Daniel and his younger half-brothers were not of legal age, "Delivered Townsend, Mother of the said Daniel, Joseph and Joshua Townsend within named, Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of their father, James Townsend, deceased," acknowledged that the exchange met with her consent and approbation.[11] Daniel's step-mother, Delivered (Pratt) Townsend, was acting as executrix of her husband's estate in addition to being guardian of his minor children. Therefor the court clerk did not deem it necessary to identify Daniel as her step-child, rather than her natural child, as were the other children mentioned.

Both Freelove and her husband, Daniel Townsend, died while their children were very young. Neither Freelove nor her children were mentioned by her father, Samuel Dickinson, in his will dated 12 September 1728, proved 7 February 1733/4, perhaps because she had died and had previously received her share of his estate.[12] However, her husband, Daniel Townsend, "of Cedar Swamp in the bounds of Oyster Bay," in his will dated 21 April 1722, proved 4 May 1722, appointed his "father-in-law Samuel Dickinson" as one of his executors.[13]

In his will, Daniel Townsend directed his executors to sell all of his houses and lands and meadows throughout Oyster Bay, "their deeds to be valid." The executors were to pay his wife, Freelove, as much as she needed to bring up his children, not named. The rest of the proceeds were to be put out at interest for the benefit of his children, as they came of age or married. The executors were to apprentice his children to learn a trade if his wife consented. He named his father-in-law, Samuel Dickinson, Jarvis Mudg, Thomas Carpenter and Thomas Pearsall, as his executors. The witnesses were Samson Crocker [Crooker?], William Crocker and Joshua Townsend.[14] No children were listed by name in the wills of either their

father, Daniel Townsend, or their grandfather, Samuel Dickinson. Fortunately, Freelove and Daniel's two sons inherited property from their father's side of the family, after their father's death, which would have come to their father if he had still been living. Therefore, this property was not available to be sold with their father's own property, according to the directions given in their father's will. In a deed dated 13 May 1741, John Townsend and his brother, Benjamin Townsend, sons of Daniel Townsend, deceased, of "Seceder Swamp" in the Township of Oyster Bay, "now moved to New England," sold to Samuel Seman, Jr., of Jereuslum, Township of Hemsted [*sic*], Queens County, for £10, part of a share of meadow at West Neck on the south side of Oyster Bay, "land which comes to us by our father, Daniel Townsend, deceased," who had received it from his father, James Townsend, deceased, who had inherited it from his mother, Elizabeth Townsend.[15]

No other children have been found for Freelove Dickinson and Daniel Townsend.

Children (**Townsend**), born in Cedar Swamp, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[16]

+41 i. **John**[5], born in 1712.
+42 ii. **Benjamin**, born about 1714.
iii. **Henry**, died young.
iv. **Thomas**, died young.

References

1. Parentage proven by *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248-49 (Daniel Townsend); also see Torrey, *New England Marriages*, 221. 2. Ibid.; OBTR 27:136 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 3. Marriage proven by *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248-49 (Daniel Townsend). 4. Queen's Co. Prob. A:125-26 (James Townsend); *NYGBR* 65:247 (James Townsend); Townsend, *Townsend Mem.* (1865), 135, 137; Mary Powell Bunker, *Long Island Genealogies* (Albany, N.Y. 1895), 121; Cocks, *Cocks-Cock-Cox Families*, 394; Daniel's grandson was named "Ruddock." 5. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248-49 (Daniel Townsend). 6. Queen's Co. Prob. A:125-26 (James Townsend); *NYGBR* 65:247 (James Townsend). 7. OBTR 5:541-43 [FHL #844550]. 8. Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., "Family of James Townsend of Oyster Bay," *Townsend Newsletter* (Spring 1984), 1-5; Mrs. Delmar Townsend, Robert S. Wakefield, F.A.S.G., and Margaret Harris Stover, *Mayflower Families for Five Generations: Degory Priest*, 11, 16-17, where Daniel is mistakenly placed as a son of James Townsend's third wife, Delivered Pratt, instead of the second wife, Jane Ruddock. 9. OBTR 5:543-44 [FHL #844550]. 10. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 142. 11. OBTR 5:541-43 [FHL #844550]. 12. OBTR 27:136 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 13. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248-49 (Daniel Townsend). 14. Ibid. 15. OBTR 5:195-97 [FHL #844550]. 16. Ibid.; Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 137-38 (John), 142 (Benjamin); Cocks, *Cocks-Cock-Cox Families*, 394.

21. **John Dickinson**[4] *(Samuel[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, between 1685 and 1692,[1] the son of Samuel and Lydia (—) Dickinson. John probably died in Oyster Bay after 14 April 1748.[2]

John Dickinson married first, in Oyster Bay about 1713 or 1714, **Freelove Coles**,[3] who was born in Oyster Bay about 1695,[4] the daughter of Nathaniel Coles, Jr., and his wife, Rose Wright. Freelove died before 1715, within a year of their marriage.[5] There were apparently no children from John's first marriage.

John Dickinson married second, in Oyster Bay, after 1715 **Sarah McCoun**,[6] who was probably born in Oyster Bay around 1700,[7] the daughter of Samuel and Martha (Coles) McCoun. Sarah probably died before 25 December 1749, the date her father, Samuel McCoun, made his will and named his granddaughter, Sarah Dickinson, the daughter of John and Sarah (McCoun) Dickinson, but did not name his daughter.[8]

John's father, Samuel Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 12 September 1728, probated 7 February 1733, gave John all of his orchards and named John as co-executor of his estate.[9]

Samuel McCoun, the father of John's second wife, Sarah McCoun, named John and Sarah's daughter, Sarah Dickinson, in his will dated 25 December 1749, probated 26 March 1759.[10]

John Dickinson and his family lived in the section of Oyster Bay called Cedar Swamp. He was a farmer and served as a Justice of the Peace. In 1715, John Dickinson deeded to George Townsend a right to a meadow in Beaverswamp and a Negro girl, Rebeckah, both of which had come to him through his deceased wife, Freelove, by the estate of her father, Nathaniel Coles, Jr., deceased. In 1726/7, another Townsend deed referred to the death of Freelove Dickinson, daughter of Nathaniel Coles, Jr., deceased.[11]

A John Dickinson, probably this one, witnessed the will of his uncle, Henry Dickinson[3] of Oyster Bay, dated 31 March 1733, probated 2 May 1733.[12] This John Dickinson was one of two John Dickinsons listed as "freeholders" who were living in Suffolk County, Long Island, N.Y., 17 February 1737, the date a list published. This John Dickinson was near the beginning of the list; the other John Dickinson, the son of James Dickinson[3] *(Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was in the middle of the list, below his brother, James Dickinson, while Amos Dickinson, another brother of James and John Dickinson, was listed near the end.[13]

On 24 March 1736/7, John Dickinson of Seeder [*sic*] Swamp in the Township of Oyster Bay in Queens County on the Island of Nassaw [*sic*] in the Province of New York, and Sarah Dickinson, his wife, sold to

Thomas Cornwell of Hemsted [*sic*] for £800 a certain messuage and tracts of land containing 240 acres lying at Seeder Swamp in the new purchase of Oyster Bay. Witnesses were John Mulbanem, R. Ussell, Thomas Pryer and Garshom Mott. John Dickinson acknowledged his signature the same day. On 18 May 1737, Garshom Mott, one of the witnesses, declared that he had seen John Dickinson and Sarah Dickinson execute the deed, and the deed was recorded.[14]

On 26 October 1748, John Dickinson of Queens County, Farmer, petitioned George Clinton, Provincial Governor of New York, for a patent for 700 acres of vacant land and meadow between Oyster Bay and Hempstead.[15]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Cedar swamp, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:

i. **John Dickinson**[5], died before 14 April 1748.[2] He was a saddler and is said to have died young.
ii. **Sarah Dickinson**[5], born before 25 December 1749.

REFERENCES

1. *Abstract of Wills* 27:136 (Samuel Dickinson); Cocks, 394. 2. Cocks, 394. 3. Perrine, *Wright Family*, 145. 4. Ibid. 5. *Townsend Memorial*, 204; Baker, *John Dickinson of Oyster Bay*, 209. 6. Henry B. Hoff, "McCoun Family of Oyster Bay," *NYGBR* (July 1977) 108:161. 7. Ibid.; date of birth estimated from date of her parents' marriage. 8. Ibid.; date her father made his will and mentioned her daughter, Sarah, but not did not mention Sarah, herself. 9. *NYHS, Abstracts of Wills* 27:136; New York Wills 12:129-30 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #874521]. 10. WNYHS 5:302-4, Liber 21:279-80 (Samuel McCoun). 11. OBTR 3:414; Baker, *John Dickinson of Oyster Bay*, 216. 12. *Abstract of Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson). 13. Edmund Bailey O'Callaghan, *List of Inhabitants of Colonial New York* (Baltimore 1979), 249-52. 14. OBTR 5:89-91: Book F:184a-186 [FHL #844550]. 15. Wesley Baker, *John Dickinson of Oyster Bay*, 216. 16. Probate records for John Dickinson, either father or son? 17. Henry B. Hoff, "McCoun Family of Oyster Bay," *NYGBR* (July 1977) 108:161. No proof has been found for Hezekiah and David Dickinson, listed as questionable sons of John and Sarah (McCoun) Dickinson by Henry Hoff. A Hezekiah Dickinson was baptized at Christ Church, Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., 3 August 1760, and his brother, David was baptized 21 September 1760, both the sons of widow Sarah Dickson [*sic*]. [See *NYGBR* (April 1901) 32:72.] Sarah (McCoun) Dickinson was apparently dead by 25 December 1749, when Sarah's father, Samuel McCoun, named John and Sarah's daughter, Sarah Dickinson, in his will dated 25 December 1749, probated 26 March 1759. [See WNYHS 5:302-4, Liber 21:279-80 (Samuel McCoun)]. 18. Baker, 217. 19. WNYHS 5:302-4, Liber 21:279-80 (Samuel McCoun).

22. **Priscilla Cheshire**[4] *(Mehitable Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born about 1694 in Oyster Bay, Queens Co., New York,[1] the daughter of Thomas and Mehitable (Dickinson) Cheshire. Priscilla died after 25 January 1716, the date her father mentioned her in his will.[2]

Priscilla Cheshire married probably in Oyster Bay before 25 January 1716, ____ **Wanser**.[3] She was called "Persillah Wanser" by her father, Thomas Cheshire, in his will dated 25 January 1716, probated 20 March 1716. Her father gave her five shillings, in addition to what he had already given her previously.[4]

Nothing more has been learned about Priscilla.

REFERENCES

1. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire); Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 393. 2. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire). 3. Ibid. 4. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire).

23. **Thomas Cheshire**[4] *(Mehitable Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born in Norwich, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., Long Island, New York,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Dickinson) Cheshire. Thomas probably died in Oyster Bay after 3 April 1753, the date he sold land to Elijah Wright.[2]

Thomas Cheshire was mentioned by his father, Thomas Cheshire of Oyster Bay, tailor, in his will dated 25 January 1716, probated 20 March 1716. His father gave his personal estate and the use of his land to his widow, Mehitable, during her widowhood. The remainder that was left after bringing up their children was to be divided between Thomas and his brother, John.[3]

On 20 April 1720, Samuel Maccoun [*sic*] of Oyster Bay, yeoman, sold to Thomas and John Chessher [*sic*], both of Oyster Bay, yeomen, for £37, a certain parcel of land in Norwich in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, containing 32 acres. Witnesses were George Townsend, James Dickinson and James Townsend.[4]

Thomas Cheshire and his brother, John, were listed among the freeholders of Oyster Bay, 10 June 1727, who petitioned for a public highway 3 rods wide, to be built from Norwidge Brook, running northward to the highway from Matinacok to Jericho.[5]

On 3 June 1740, Thomas Chessher [*sic*] of Oyster Bay, yeoman, granted, remised and quitclaimed to his brother, John Chessher, all of his right in a certain parcel of land in Norrige [*sic*] in the Township and Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, containing 16 acres 111 rods, and another piece of 4 acres, 36

sq. rods, another of 9 acres, and a piece of land "where the house stands." Witnesses were Richard Townsend and George Townsend.[6]

On 23 April 1751, Thomas Chessher [*sic*] of Norige [*sic*], yeoman, for £44 paid by John Wright of the same place, blacksmith, sold him 11 acres and 4 rods, more or less, in Norige in the Township of Oyster Bay. This deed was witnessed by Adam Wright and Samuel Willis. Adam Wright testified, 4 February 1755, that he had seen Thomas Chessher sign, seal and deliver this deed,[7] On 18 May 1752, Thomas Chessher of Oyster Bay, now called weaver, sold 1 3/4 acres of land, more or less, to Eliga [Elijah] Wright for £5-13. Witnesses were George Townsend and John Smith. This deed was acknowledged by Thomas Chessher 3 April 1753.[8]

No marriage records nor the births or baptisms of any children have been found in Oyster Bay for Thomas Cheshire. It would appear that he never married.

REFERENCES

1. Cocks, Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen., 393. 2. OBTR 6:236-38. 3. NYGBR 65:324-25 (Thomas Cheshire). 4. OBTR 5:433-34. 5. OBTR 4:413-14. 6. OBTR 5:516-17. 7. OBTR 6:178-79. 8. OBTR 6:236-38.

24. **John Cheshire**[4] *(Mehitable Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was probably born in Oyster Bay, Queens Co., New York,[1] the son of Thomas and Mehitable (Dickinson) Cheshire. John Cheshire probably died in Oyster Bay after 8 June 1776, the day he made his will, and before 23 December 1777, the day his will was probated.[2]

John Cheshire was mentioned by his father, Thomas Cheshire of Oyster Bay, tailor, in his will dated 25 January 1716, probated 20 March 1716. In it, John's father gave John's mother, Mehitable Cheshire, the use of all of the estate during her widowhood. After a gift to their married daughter, Persillah Wanzer, his father directed that the remainder that was left "after bringing up the children" was to be divided between his two sons, John and Thomas Cheshire.[3]

On 20 April 1720, John and his brother, Thomas Cheshire, bought from Samuel McCoun of Oyster Bay, yeoman, for £37, a parcel of land containing 32 acres in Norwich, in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay. This deed was witnessed by George Townsend, James Dickinson and James Townsend.[4]

John and his brother, Thomas, were listed among the freeholders of Oyster Bay, 10 June 1727, who petitioned the town to build a highway from Norwidge Brook to the highway running from Martinacok to Jericho.[5]

On 3 June 1740, John Chessher [*sic*] of Oyster Bay bought three parcels of land in Norrige [*sic*] from his brother, Thomas Chessher, which included "land where the house stands." Witnesses were Richard Townsend and George Townsend.[6]

During the Revolutionary War, John Cheshire of Oyster Bay, made his will 8 June 1776, which was probated 23 December 1777. After his just debts were paid, John bequeathed the remainder of his estate to his worthy friend, Cornelius Hooglant, "and I do hereby constitute and appoint him the said Cornelius Hooglant, Junr., together with his son, Tunis Hooglandt [*sic*] to be whole and sole executors of this my last will and testament." Witnesses were Solomon Freligh, V.D.M. Daniel Duryie and Jacob Rhinehardt. On 23 December 1777, John J. Troup, one of the Surrogates of the Queens County Court, Daniel Duryie and Jacob Rinehart [*sic*], both of Queens Co., yeoman, appeared and testified that they had seen John Cheshire sign his will. Since the British occupied Long Island and New York City during most of the Revolution, John Cheshire's will was then submitted to His Excellency James Robertson, Esq., "Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same and Lieutenant General of His Majesty's Forces." The will was finally accepted for probate 8 May 1782, at Fort George, City of New York, by Samuel Bayard, Jr., Secretary.[7]

No records were found in Oyster Bay which would indicate that John Cheshire ever married or had children.

REFERENCES

1. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire); Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 393. 2. Queens Co. Prob. 34:665-66 [FHL #866985]. 3. *NYGBR* 65:324 (Thomas Cheshire); Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Gen.*, 393. 4. OBTR 5:433-34. 5. OBTR 4:413-14. 6. OBTR 5:516-17. 7. Queens Co. Prob. 34:665-66 [FHL #866985].

25. **Richard Gibbs**[4] *(Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., around 1698,[1] the son of Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Gibbs. Richard Gibbs died in Mansfield before 20 February 1737, the date his widow was appointed as the administratrix of his estate.[2]

Richard Gibbs of Mansfield married in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 17th, 1st mo. 1725 **Rebeckah Cowgill**,[3] who was probably born in Chesterfield about 1705,[4] the daughter of Ralph and Susannah (Pancoast) Cowgill of Chesterfield. Rebeckah died after 18 January 1742/3, the date she was mentioned by her father-in-law, Isaac Gibbs, in his will.[5]

Several members of Richard's family, including his father, Isaac Gibbs, his step-mother, Anna, brother Francis, and brother Isaac, Jr., and his wife, Mary, attended Richard's Quaker wedding to Rebeckah Cowgill, and signed the marriage register as witnesses. Other witnesses were Ralph, Nehemiah, Jane, Edmund, Isaac and Abraham Cowgill, Richard French, Isaac Horner, John Sykes and Joseph Reckless.[6]

In an indenture dated 20 January 1720, Richard's father, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, deeded to Richard Gibbs, also of Mansfield, cordwainer, 492 acres of land and housing in Mansfield. After Richard's death, Isaac's signature on the deed was acknowledged by his witness, Joseph Pancoast, 2 May 1738, and the deed was recorded 10 May 1738.[7]

On 4th, 1st mo. 1735/6, Rebecca Gibbs requested the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to send her certificate of membership to the Burlington Monthly Meeting, since she had been settled there for several years.[8]

Richard Gibbs of Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., yeoman, died rather young. Administration of his estate was granted to Rebeckah Gibbs, widow of Richard Gibbs, late of Mansfield, yeoman, 20 February 1737. A bond for £226 was posted by Joseph Pope and Archibald Silver of Burlington, yeomen. Witnesses were William Pancoast, Jr., and Joseph Rose. Benjamin Talman was the register and Joseph Rose, surrogate. The inventory, amounting to £113-16-8, was taken by Benjamin Talman and William Pancoast, Jr., and was filed the same day. Rebeckah Gibbs, widow, presented her accounting of the estate 18 July 1739, showing that she had paid debts to many people, including Barzilla Newbold, Jane Antrum, Margaret Barton, Francis Gibbs, James Brown, John Buffin. Joseph Pope, Mary Smith, Jr., Preserved Brown, Jr., John Harvey, George Morris, Isaac Gibbs, Peter Turlin, John Beck, Edward Bolton, Paul Marchant, Joseph Rose, George Ash, Thomas Hunlock, Richard Smith, Jr., and Caleb Raper.[9]

Richard's father, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, directed his second wife, Anna, to pay £10 to his daughter-in-law, Rebeckah Gibbs, the widow of his deceased son, Richard Gibbs. and directed that Rebeckah was to have the income from all of his plantations to bring up her children. Isaac Gibbs named Richard's children as Isaac, Joseph, Rebeckah and Susannah Gibbs, and divided his plantations adjoining Joseph Pope, John Buffing and Michael Newbold between Richard's two sons, Isaac and Joseph. He gave Richard's daughters, Rebeckah and Susannah, £58 each, to be paid when they reached eighteen years of age. If either of them died, the other was to receive that share as well as her own.[10]

Children (**Gibbs**), probably born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., birthdates estimated from date of parents' marriage and from their own marriage dates:[11]

+43 i. **Isaac**[5], born about 1726.
+44 ii. **Rebeckah**, born about 1729.
+45 iii. **Joseph**, born about 1732.
iv. **Susannah**, born about 1734, living 18 January 1742/3 when she was named in her grandfather's will; died before the distribution of her grandfather's estate; her share was given to her sister, Rebeckah, in accordance with the terms of her grandfather's will.[12]

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. *NJA* 30:196 (Richard Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 3015-21 C (Richard Gibbs) [FHL #545446]. 3. William Nelson, *New Jersey Colonial Documents*: Chesterfield (Burlington County) Friends' Marriage Records, 658. 4. Ibid.; Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:247 (parents' marriage). 5. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 6. Nelson, *N.J. Col. Docs.:* Chesterfield (Burlington Co.) Friends' Marriage Recs., 658. 7. West Jersey Deeds E:395-96 [FHL #460050]. 8. Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Removals, 1:4 [FHL #16513]. 9. *NJA* 30:196 (Richard Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 3015-21 C (Richard Gibbs) [FHL #545446]. 10. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78, 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 11. Ibid. 12. Burlington Co. Prob. 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447].

26. **Francis Gibbs**[4] *(Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., about 1700,[1] the son of Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Gibbs. Francis Gibbs died in Mansfield between 3 April 1750, the day he made his will, and 9 May 1750, the day his will was probated.[2]

Francis Gibbs married probably in Mansfield about 1728 **Elizabeth Aaronson**,[3] the daughter of John and Mary Aaronson of Mansfield Township, Burlington Co., and the sister of Benjamin, Joseph, Aaron and probably Thomas Aaronson and Sarah Atkinson.[4] Elizabeth died after 21 July 1758, the date she made her will, and before 19 October 1768, the date her will was probated.[5]

Francis Gibbs was called "well-beloved son" by his father, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1743/4, probated 27 Sept. 1749, and was given £116. He was named as one of the two "sole" executors of his father's estate, the other executor being Joseph Pope. Unfortunately, Francis died in early May 1750, and the other executor was confirmed 16

June 1750. His father's estate was not settled until 20 July 1767, seventeen years later, after the alternate executor, Joseph Pope, had died. In the final accounting, the "Est. of F. Gibbs" received £189-10-2 to be divided among his children.[6]

Elizabeth Aaronson was mentioned by her father, John Aaronson of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 14 December 1741, probated 3 March 1742.[7] She was called "Elizabeth Gibbs" by her brother, Benjamin Aaronson of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 4 February 1742/3, probated 6 April 1743, in which he mentioned his brothers and sisters.[8]

In an indenture dated 30 May 1741, Isaac Gibbs, Sr., and Francis Gibbs, his son, both of Mansfield in West Jersey, yeomen, witnessed that, for £25 paid by Francis Gibbs, the son, and more especially for love, good will and natural affection, Isaac Gibbs had conveyed to Francis a piece of land with improvements in Mansfield containing 12 3/4 acres which Isaac had purchased from Francis Davenport, George Hincksman and John Woolton, 3 May 1696. Witnesses were Benjamin Talman and Joseph Talman. This was not recorded until 9 October 1765.[9]

Francis Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 3 April 1750, proved 9 May 1750, instructed that his plantation was to be sold and all of his estate, including the movables, was to be divided between his wife, Elizabeth Gibbs, his sons, Richard and Francis Gibbs, and his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Gibbs. He appointed his friends, Benjamin Talman and Joseph Talman, as his executors. Witnesses were Caleb Scattergood, Thomas Thompson and Job Talman. On 9 May 1750, Thomas Thompson and Job Talman affirmed that they had seen Francis Gibbs sign his will. Benjamin Talman and Joseph Talman were appointed executors the same day. The inventory of his estate, taken by John Antram and Job Talman, was presented 8 May 1750, amounting to £319-3-4½. It included bonds and bills due from John Thorn, Wm. French, Isaac Cogel, James Pugsley, Thomas Hays, John Imlay, Peter Kerlin, Jonathan Scattergood, John Buffin, Joseph Atkinson, John Atkinson, Matthew Forsyth, Caleb Scattergood, Joseph Branson, James Bell, Daniel Parker, John Hutchin and William Ricketts. Accounts filed by the executors 23 October 1752 showed that payments totaling £1288-8-6 were made to Elizabeth and Francis Gibbs, Joshua Gile, Jos. Scattergood, Thomas Woodward, William Pancoast, Job Ridgeway, Alexander Grant, Joseph Pope, Benjamin Gibbs, Jos. Atkinson, Pet. Hersey, Jos. English, Ann Shaw, John Antram, Henry Delalush, John Allen, John Buffin, John English, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., John Buffin (again), Jos. Wright, Peter Kurlin and Jas. Pugges.[10]

Elizabeth Gibbs of Mansfield, widow of Francis Gibbs, in her will dated 21 July 1768, probated 19 October 1768, bequeathed to her two sons,

Richard and Francis Gibbs, £55 each to be paid within six months of her decease. All of the remainder of her estate was to be divided equally between her two daughters, Elizabeth Gibbs and Mary Gibbs, share and share alike. Elizabeth and Mary were appointed as "sole executrixes." Witnesses were her sister, Sarah Atkinson, and Samuel Black, who, on 19 October 1768, affirmed that they had seen Elizabeth Gibbs sign her will. On the same date, Elizabeth and Mary Gibbs, "being of the people called Quakers," promised to carry out the provisions of their mother's will and produced an inventory of the goods and chattels of the mother's estate, amounting to £162-5-5.[11]

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J.:[12]

+46 i. **Richard**[5], born about 1729.
+47 ii. **Francis**, born about 1732.
+48 iii. **Elizabeth**, born about 1735.
+49 iv. **Mary**, born 12 mo. 15th day 1742.

References

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. *NJA* 30:195 (Francis Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4667-73 (Francis Gibbs) [FHL #545448]. 3. Estimated from birth date of first child. 4. *NJA* 30:9 (John Aaronson, Lib. 4:357); ibid. (Benjamin Aaronson, Lib. 4:356). 5. Burlington Co. Prob. 3335-38 (Elizabeth Gibbs) [FHL #545452]. 6. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78, 4483-86C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 7. *NJA* 30:9 (John Aaronson). 8. *NJA* 30:9 (Benjamin Aaronson). 9. West Jersey Deeds W:307-10 [FHL #545452]. 10. *NJA* 30:195 (Francis Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4667-73 (Francis Gibbs) [FHL #545448]. 11. Burlington Co. Prob. 8335-38 (Elizabeth Gibbs) [FHL #545452]. 12. *NJA* 30:195 (Francis Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4667-73 (Francis Gibbs) [FHL #545448]; Burlington Co. Prob. 8335-38 (Elizabeth Gibbs) [FHL #545452]; *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447].

27. **Isaac Gibbs**[4] *(Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., around 1702,[1] the son of Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Gibbs. Isaac died in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N. J., after 20 July 1767, the date his father's estate was distributed.[2]

Isaac Gibbs married in Mansfield, 5 April 1722, (certificate granted by the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, 2 February 1722) **Mary Shreve**,[3] who was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., about 1702,[4] the daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Areson/Aaronson) Shreve. Mary died after 5 April 1735, the date she

was mentioned in her father's will,[5] and before 22 June 1739, the date of her husband's second marriage.[6]

Isaac Gibbs married second, in Mansfield, 22 June 1739 **Susannah (Godwin) Davis**,[7] who has not been identified.

Isaac's first wife, Mary, was called "Mary Gibbs" by her father, Caleb Shreve of Mansfield, in his will dated 5 April 1735, proved 18 February 1740, and was given five shillings.[8]

Isaac Gibbs was mentioned by his father, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, along with his other living brothers, Francis and John Gibbs, and his sister, Sarah Dickinson. He was bequeathed five shillings which his father said was "for reasons known to myself . . . it being his full part and portion with what he has already had." Isaac's father also mentioned Isaac's children by his first wife, naming them as Benjamin, Hannah, Sarah Hutchin, Mary, Marcey, Jonathan, Joshua, Susannah, Isaac and Rebeckah, and gave them each £6-20.[11]

In an indenture dated 28 March 1723, Isaac's father, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, yeoman, deeded to Isaac, Jr., 177 acres of land in Mansfield which was part of 1300 acres of land which "Isaac Gibbs the Father" had received from his father, Richard Gibbs. This deed was acknowledged 10 May 1736.[12] On 13 March 1739, acknowledged 24 April 1741, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., of Mansfield, yeoman, sold for £125 to Hugh Hutchins, Jr., of Mansfield, yeoman and woolcomber, 59 acres of land with premises, and another parcel of 78 acres, together with a dwelling house, barns, orchards, etc., which Isaac Gibbs had purchased from Nathan Harris 10 May 1734. Witnesses were John Buffin, John Laning, James Dennis and Isaac DeCou.[13] In an indenture dated 25 August 1743, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., sold to Cornelia Bridges of the City of Philadelphia, Gentlewoman, for five shillings [*sic*], 82 acres of land in Mansfield which was part of the 200 acres which Isaac had bought from Nathan Harris, 10 May 1734. Witnesses were Hugh Hutchins and Thomas Kirlin. This transaction was acknowledged 2 August 1744 and recorded 30 August 1744. This indenture was apparently an option or rent on the property for, on 26 August 1743, the day after the previous indenture was signed, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., and Susannah, his wife, conveyed for £130 paid by Cornelia Bridges of Philadelphia, 82 acres of land in Mansfield, part of 137 acres which Isaac had bought from Nathan Harris of Evesham in 1734. This deed was acknowledged 22 August 1744 and recorded 30 August 1744.[14]

No probate records have been found for Isaac Gibbs, the younger, but all of his children were named by their grandfather in his will. In the final distribution of the estate of Isaac Gibbs, the elder, dated 20 July 1767, filed

in 1769, Isaac was listed as having received the 5 shillings his father had allotted to him. His children were each given £13-17-2. They were named as Benjamin Gibbs, Jno. Hutchin, his wife's legacy [for Sarah Gibbs], Jno. Gibbs, Mary Gibbs, Raworth Beck, his wife's legacy [for Hannah Gibbs], Jno. Hamel, Jr., his wife's legacy [for Marcey Gibbs], Joshua Gibbs, Susanna Gibbs, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., and Rebecca Gibbs.[15] Since the members of this family group received identical amounts, it distinguished them from their cousins, some of whom had the same given names but received a different sum of money.

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Mansfield, N. J., all by his first wife, with birth dates estimated from the date of their parents' marriage, listed in the order in which they were mentioned in the will of their grandfather, Isaac Gibbs:[16]

+50 i. **Benjamin**[5], born about 1723.
+51 ii. **Hannah**, born about 1724.
+52 iii. **Sarah**, born about 1725.
+53 iv. **Mary**, born about 1726.
+54 v. **Marcey**, born about 1728.
+55 vi. **John**, born about 1730.
+56 vii. **Joshua**, born about 1732.
+57 viii. **Susannah**, born about 1734.
+58 ix. **Isaac**, born about 1736.
+59 x. **Rebeckah**, born about 1738.

References

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]) [FHL #545447]. 2. Ibid. 3. Hinshaw 2:224-25; Mayflower Application #14754. 4. Howard Barclay French, *Genealogy of Thomas French* (Phila. 1909) 1:223; William S. Horner, *This Old Monmouth of Ours* (Freehold, N.J. 1932), 348; Benjamin Franklin Wilbour, *Little Compton Families* (Little Compton Hist. Soc., Providence, R.I., rept. 1985) 2:567, 568. 5. Burlington Co. Prob. #3300 C (Caleb Shreve) [FHL #545446]. 6. Hinshaw 2:224-25; Amelia Mott Gummere, *Friends in Burlington* (Phila. 1884), 92. 7. Hinshaw 2:224-25. 8. *NJA* 32:432 (Caleb Shreve); Burlington Co. Prob. #3300 C (Caleb Shreve) [FHL #545446]. 11. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]) [FHL #545447]. 12. West Jersey Deeds W:305-7 [FHL #460059]. 13. West Jersey Deeds K:498-502 [FHL #460053]. 14. West Jersey Deeds EF:526-29 [FHL #460050]. 15. Burlington Co. Prob. 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 16. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.]) [FHL #545447].

28. **John Gibbs**[4] *(Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J.,

about 1705,[1] the son of Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Gibbs. John Gibbs died after 28 April 1753, the date he and his wife, Hannah, signed an indenture in Mansfield, and before 23 July 1753, the date his intestate estate was probated.[2]

John Gibbs married at the Quaker Meeting House in Mansfield, 18 December 1729 **Hannah Lucas/Lucoss**,[3] the daughter of Robert Lucas and his wife, possibly Elizabeth Scott.[4] Hannah was living 28 April 1753, the date she and her husband signed an indenture in Mansfield.[5]

John's father, Isaac Gibbs, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, gave John five shillings, "for reasons known to myself," which, with what he had already received, was his full portion. John's father mentioned all of John's children, naming them as Robert, Martin, Elizabeth, Edward and Richard Gibbs and gave each of them £13-4.[6]

John's wife was called "Hannah Gibbs" by her father, Robert Lucas, in his will dated 11 mo 1737/8, proved 18 April 1740, and was named as an executrix of his estate.[7]

In an indenture dated 1 April 1735, John's older brother, Richard Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, conveyed to John 387 acres of land in Mansfield which their father, Isaac Gibbs, Sr., had given to Richard, 20 January 1720. On 19 April 1744, John Gibbs conveyed this land, "by way of mortgage for a certain amount of money," to Michael Buffin of Mansfield, yeoman. On 10 August 1747, John Gibbs and Hannah, his wife, joined Michael Buffin in selling 27 3/4 acres of this land to Marmaduke Coate of Springfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J., for £72. John Gibbs signed his name; Hannah made her mark. Witnesses were David Carslake and Thomas Baker. On 28 November 1751, David Carslake, "of the people called Quakers," acknowledged that he had seen John Gibbs and Hannah, his wife, sign and seal this indenture.[8]

On 8 June 1748, John Gibbs and Michael Buffin, both of Mansfield, yeomen, confirmed to Marmaduke Coat of Mansfield, carpenter, for £2-12, the conveyance of a parcel of land which had belonged to Isaac Gibbs, Sr., who had conveyed it to his son, Richard Gibbs, 20 September 1720, who had in turn conveyed it to his brother, John Gibbs, 1 April 1735, who later had mortgaged it to Michael Buffin, 21 April 1744. This indenture was signed by John and Hannah Gibbs and Michael Buffin in the presence of John King, David Carslake, James White and Elijah(?) Reeve. Their signatures were affirmed by David Carslake 28 November 1751.[9]

In an indenture dated 28 April 1753, John Gibbs and Hannah, his wife, conveyed 20½ acres of land to Job Ridgeway of Mansfield, yeoman and weaver, for £51. This was part of the same land which John's brother,

Richard Gibbs, had conveyed to John, 5 April 1735. Their father, Isaac Gibbs, Sr., had confirmed this sale 19 April 1744. The deed was witnessed by Jonathan Curtis, Henry Delatush and Isaac DeCou. On 12 November 1753, Henry Delatush, one of the witnesses, acknowledged that he had witnessed John and Hannah Gibbs sign the indenture.[10]

John Gibbs, "late of the County of Burlington, deceased," died intestate before 23 July 1753, the date Benjamin Gibbs of Chesterfield, farmer, probably his nephew, was appointed as the administrator of his estate. Fellow bondsman was Jonathan Thomas of Burlington City, innholder.[11] Neither John's wife or his children were mentioned.

Fortunately, all of their children were named in the final distribution of the estate of John's father, Isaac Gibbs, the elder, dated 20 July 1767, and filed in 1769. John's children each received £27-14-4 and were named in the final distribution, dated 9 October 1765, as Martin Gibbs, Robert Gibbs, Elizabeth Davenport, Edward Gibbs and Richard Gibbs.[12]

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Mansfield, N. J., all named by their grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, Sr., in his will, birth dates estimated from the date of their parents' marriage:[13]

+60 i. **Robert Lucas**[5], born about 1730.
+61 ii. **Martin**, born 5 January 1732.
+62 iii. **Elizabeth**, born about 1735.
+63 iv. **Edward**, born about 1737.
+64 v. **Richard**, born about 1741.

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. West Jersey Deeds K:505-7 (1753) [FHL #460053]; *NJA* 32:129 (John Gibbs); *N.J. Wills, 1705-1804* 7:421-22 (John Gibbs) [FHL #522717]. 3. Hinshaw, 2:224-25; Gummere, *Friends in Burlington, N.J.*, 90. 4. Burlington Co. Prob. 3244-45 (Robert Lucas) [FHL #545446]. 5. West Jersey Deeds K:505-7 (1753) [FHL #460053]; Gloucester Co., N.J., Hist. Soc., Gibbs File [FHL #1005041]. 6. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 7. Burlington Co. Prob. 3246 C (Robert Lucas) [FHL #545446]. 8. West Jersey Deeds IK:342-45 (1747) [FHL #460053]. 9. West Jersey Deeds IK:339-42 (1748) [FHL #460053]. 10. West Jersey Deeds K:505-7 (1753) [FHL #460053]. 11. *NJA* 32:129 (John Gibbs); *NJ Wills, 1705-1804* 7:421-22 (John Gibbs) [FHL #522717]. 12. Burlington Co. Prob. 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 13. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447].

29. **Sarah Gibbs**[4] *(Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J.,

about 1708,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Dickinson) Gibbs. Sarah died after 27 September 1750, the date by which she received her legacy from her father's estate.[2]

Sarah Gibbs married a man whose surname was Dickinson but whose first name has not been discovered. Sarah was called "daughter Sarah Dickinson" by her father, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3 and probated 27 September 1749, in which Isaac gave Sarah £66, to be paid to her within one year after his death. The final accounts for Isaac Gibbs's estate were not filed until 20 July 1767. Sarah Dickinson was listed there as one of the legatees, having received her bequest in her own name. It was not given to her husband, "in right of his wife . . . ." This indicates that Sarah was a widow in 1750 when she received her bequest.[3]

Sarah Gibbs did not marry Peter Dickinson, son of Philemon and Hannah (Case) Dickinson, as has been stated. Peter Dickinson married Sarah Brainerd, daughter of the Rev. David Brainerd, and lived in Elizabethtown, N.J.[4]

In spite of great effort, nothing further has been found for Sarah (Gibbs[4]) Dickinson.

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Ibid. 3. Ibid. 4. Baker, *Capt. John Dickinson of Oyster Bay*, 263.

30. **James Dickinson**[4] *(James*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1702,[1] the son of James and ?Hannah (—) Dickinson. James probably died in Fredericksburgh, Dutchess Co., N.Y., between 23 April 1774, when he signed over his land to John Wallace, Jr., and Thomas Huggeford, and before 13 April 1775 when Thomas Huggeford "of Fairfield" transferred his right to James Dickinson, Jr.[2]

James Dickinson married in Oyster Bay, before 1732 **Sarah Underhill**,[3] who was born in Oyster Bay about 1713,[4] the daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Townsend) Underhill. Sarah died after 13 June 1759, the date she acknowledged a deed with her husband.[5]

A list of Freeholders of Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y., taken 27 February 1737, contains the names of two John Dickinsons, one James Dickinson and one Amos Dickinson. The first John Dickinson was James's cousin, son of Samuel Dickinson[3] and his wife, Lydia. [See #21, John Dickinson[4] *(Samuel*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)*]. The second John Dickinson was listed next below James, and

was his brother, John Dickinson[4]. [See #32, John Dickinson[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*]. Their brother, Amos, was listed toward the end of the list of Freeholders.[6]

On 5 October 1737, James Dickinson's father, James Dickinson of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., deeded to James Dickinson, Jr., for £100, the land and buildings in Oyster Bay where James, Jr., lived. This land was bounded by the land of Zebulon Dickinson and William Wright. The deed was witnessed by his son, Amos Dickinson, and by Hannah Dickinson, probably his mother. In January 1739/40, Amos Dickinson acknowledged that he had seen his father sign the deed.[7] In 1741, James Dickinson, Jr., was a witness when his father, James Dickinson of Smithtown, sold his two tracts of land in Smithtown back to Obadiah Smith from whom he had bought them. On 1 May 1744, Obadiah Smith sold these same lots of land to George Norton for £450, witnessed by James Dickinson, Jr.[8]

On 21 March 1738/9, James Dickinson, Jr., of Oyster Bay, Gentleman, sold to John Butler, saddler, of Oyster Bay, his dwelling house, kitchen, barn and lot of land and garden in the Town Spot of Oyster Bay, containing six acres, more or less, which had formerly belonged to his father, James Dickinson, Sr. Sarah Dickinson, his wife, gave up her dower rights. Witnesses were John Weekes and Thomas Noble. This deed was acknowledged 1 January 1739/40.[9]

By 1745, James Dickinson and his brothers, Amos and John, had moved to Dutchess County, N.Y. James served as a commissioner of Dutchess County in 1745.[10] Early records show that James Dickinson, "from whose place several roads radiated," lived on the south side of the Croton River, at Southeast Center,[11] near Sodom Corners, Southeast Precinct,[12] in the southern part of Dutchess County. This is the area that later became Putnam County. He was called, "James Dickinson, Esq., . . . at the East end of Philips Patent."[13] This area was on the border between Dutchess County and Westchester County, not far from the Connecticut line.

On 10 May 1748, in a transaction which proves their identity, James Dickinson, Jr., and Sarah, his wife, "of the South Precincts, Dutchess Co., N.Y., late of Oyster Bay," conveyed to Jacob Townsend and William Butler for £196 the double-house, orchard and lot of upland in the Town Spot of Oyster Bay, and a parcel of woodland being 15 acres, "it being part of Upland his Father Abraham Underhill bought of George Townsend of Oyster Bay, 9 June 1712." This deed was signed by both James and Sarah Dickinson. Witnesses were Benjamin Brown, Jr., and John Carhartt. James and Sarah Dickinson did not acknowledged their signatures on this deed until 13 June 1759.[14]

On 14 April 1756 James Dickinson of the South Precinct of Dutchess County was given a promissory note by Gradus Phinney of the same place for £6 current money of New York with lawful interest until paid. Witnesses were Jacob Ferish and John Hill, Jr.[15] At the May Court of Common Pleas, 1757, James Dickinson complained that Gerardus [*sic*] Phinney on 10 July of the previous year was indebted for the [additional] sum of £2-1-4 for divers goods, wares and merchandise, for total damages of £12.[16] In October 1766 James Dickinson sued Edward Gray for £11-11-3 which Edward Gray had promised to pay in a note dated 13 April 1762.[17]

On 11 May 1767, James Dickinson, Esq., Justice of the Peace, heard a complaint against Christopher Dickinson, yeoman, of the South Precinct, Dutchess County, and Joshua Carns, yeoman, of the same place. Christopher Dickinson was fined £50 and Joshua Carns £25 and was ordered to keep the peace, "especially towards Benjamin Chace of the South Precinct, yeoman."[18] Christopher Dickinson was the son of Samuel and Mary Dickinson of Dutchess County, an unrelated Dickinson family from Rhode Island.[19] Christopher could not have been a son of James Dickinson, for James would not have been allowed to judge his case.

Land in Philipse Patent was customarily rented as a land-lease for two or three "lives," as was the custom in Ireland, which usually meant for a term of one hundred years.[20] In 1766, James Dickinson of Dutchess County purchased 292 acres of land in Philips Patent from Philip Philipse of New York for £20 and a yearly rent of £14. The transaction was recorded at Carmel and was witnessed by [his brother] John Dickinson and Daniel Wright.[21] In 1767, Timothy Shaw made an affidavit in which he stated that, about twenty-five years earlier, he had become well-acquainted with the people living in the Upper Patent under Adolph Philipse, deceased, "now claimed by Beverly Robinson, Roger Morris and Philip Philipse." Shaw said that John Dickinson, James Dickinson and Amos Dickinson were among the tenants of that Upper Patent before 1756.[22]

When James's loyalist son, Samuel Dickinson, filed a claim for reparations from the British government in New Brunswick, 26 January 1783, after the Revolutionary War, he said that he had owned two leasehold farms in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, New York. The first was a share in a lease made by Col. Morris to his father, James Dickinson, for his father's life, and for the life of his son, Gilbert Dickinson, [Samuel's brother], and for the life of the claimant, Samuel Dickinson. On their father's death, Samuel and Gilbert Dickinson divided the property between them. Samuel received his share, 119 acres, paying £6 [land rent]. His second farm was a lease for 296 acres to Samuel Dickinson, himself, "for Life" from Col. Morris, which Samuel had held for nearly twenty years.

Samuel also lost livestock, farming utensils, furniture, corn and hay. Samuel's claim was allowed but Gilbert's was refused "because he had two brothers in affluent circumstances."[23]

James Dickinson, [Sr.], was an assessor in the South Precinct in 1754, 1755-56, 1760 and 1761-1765. Son Samuel Dickinson was Clerk of the South Precinct in 1763. Son Tertullus Dickinson held this position from 1767 to 1769 and served as a Supervisor in 1770-1771. Son James Dickinson, Jr., held this position in 1771.[24]

In 1772 Tertullus Dickinson was elected supervisor in Fredericksburg and James Dickinson was elected as one of the assessors there. He was also elected as one of the Poor Masters, as is shown by his signature on "An allotment made of the foregoing acc[ts] and Division of the poor and other foregoing Agreements this day made are agreed to and approvd of by us the subscribers May the 7[th] 1772." James's name was the second on a list of ten signers.[25] In 1773, James Dickinson and James Dickinson, Jr., were elected to be commissioners of highways with Jehiel Beardsley for Fredericksburg. From 1773 to 1776 Tertullus Dickinson was again Supervisor of Fredericksburg.[26]

On 23 April 1774, James Dickinson, [Sr.], "for value received," signed over his rights in the lease on his land to John Wallace, Jr., and Thomas Huggeford. On 13 April 1775, Thomas Huggeford "of Fairfield County, Connecticut," transferred all of his right to James Dickinson, Jr.,[27] apparently signifying that James, Sr., was dead.

This is confirmed by the 1777 Tax List for Philipse Patent which contains the following Dickensons [*sic*], listed in Fredericksburg: James Dickenson, estate, 3; John Dickenson, 7; Gilbert Dickenson, estate, 4; Samuel Dickenson, 4; Tertullus Dickenson, 13; and James Dickenson, Jr., 3. There was also a Nathaniel *Dickerson*, 3, the different spelling probably indicating that he was of a different family.[28]

During the Revolutionary War, by a law passed 21 October 1779, the estates of Loyalists were confiscated and their families "transported." Among the promissory notes were many belonging to the "Estate of James Dickinson, who went off to the Enemy." This entry refers to James's son, James Dickinson, Jr. The estates of Samuel, Tertullus and Gilbert Dickinson were forfeited as well.[29]

James, Tertullus, Samuel and Gilbert, sons of James[4], all went to New Brunswick as the Revolutionary War approached its end. James moved there in October 1783, Tertullus in November 1783 and Samuel, 19 December 1783. Tertullus and Samuel and James, along with their uncle, Amos Dickinson, were all granted land in New Brunswick.[30] Tertullus, however, returned to New York, and settled in the Town of North Salem,

Westchester Co., N.Y., where he died in 1801.[31] James, Jr., never settled on the land granted to him at St. John, New Brunswick.[32]

Both James[4] and his brother, Amos[4], named sons "Tertullus," which helps to distinguish this Dickinson family from other Dickinsons in Dutchess and Westchester Counties. The origin of the name is unclear. Either it was the maiden surname of their mother, the wife of James Dickinson[3], which has not yet been ascertained, or both brothers wanted to please their minister or show their erudition, by naming their sons for Tertullian, an early writer in the Latin church in the 2d and 3rd centuries.[33]

No probate records were found for James Dickinson, or for his wife, Sarah, in Dutchess County.

Children (**Dickinson**), first three probably born in Oyster Bay or Smithtown, Long Island, fourth born in Dutchess Co., later Putnam Co., N.Y., dates for the first three estimated from the order in which they held public office in Dutchess County, probably incomplete:[34]

+65 i. **Samuel**[5], prob. born about 1735; called "son of James and brother of Gilbert";[35] assessor of Dutchess Co., 1763.

+66 ii. **Tertullus**, born about 1739 or 1740; called "brother of James Dickinson, [Jr.]," died in North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., 7 January 1801, in his 58th year [*sic*];[36] assessor of Dutchess Co., 1767.

+67 iii. **James**, born probably about 1737 or about 1742, called "James Dickinson, Jr.," in Dutchess (later Putnam) County records;[37] commissioner of highways, 1773.

+68 iv. **Gilbert**, prob. born about 1750; called "brother of Samuel, son of James."[40]

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N.Y., Case #1767 [FHL #925808]. 19. Wesley L. Baker, *Desc. of Capt. John Dickinson of Oyster Bay, Long Island*, 212, states that Christopher's father, Samuel Dickinson of Dutchess Co., in his will probated in Westchester Co. in 1749/50, named his wife, Mary, executrix, and their children, Christopher, George, Charles, Eacobud, Gideon and William. Narragansett, R.I., parish records show that Christopher was baptized there in 1729. Samuel's wife, Mary Cole, married first, Samuel's brother, Jonathan Dickinson. These were not Oyster Bay Dickinsons. 20. *NYGBR* (Apr. 1928) 59:108. 21. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 285-86. 22. Ibid., 120. 23. Alexander Fraser, Archivist, *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario for 1904* (1905), 815-16 [FHL #105406]. 24. *Hist. and Gen. Recs. of Dutchess and Putnam Counties, N.Y.*, 100, 104-5 [FHL #1303018]; Norris Margeson Whiston, *The Loyalist Dickinsons of New York* (Nova Scotia 1979), 10, 21. 25. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, facing 154. 26. *Hist. and Gen. Recs. of Dutchess and Putnam Cos.*, 100, 104 [FHL #1303018]. 27. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 287. 28. Ibid., 122-25. 29. *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* (Albany, N.Y. 1904) 2:244, 270. 30. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 4-5, 11, 12; Peter Wilson Coldham, *American Loyalist Claims*, 124-25. 31. Buys, *Old Gravestones in Putnam County, N.Y.*, 311; *NYGBR* (Apr. 1927) 59:130: Westchester Co. Prob. Liber B:4 (Tertullus Dickinson). 32. American Loyalist Claims, microfilm at Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., Audit Office 12, 26:89-95, abstracted by Norris M. Whiston. 33. *Practical Standard Dictionary* (Funk and Wagnalls, N.Y. and London 1942) 2:1159. 34. *Hist. and Gen. Recs. of Dutchess and Putnam Counties, N.Y.*, 100, 104-5 [FHL #1303018] 35. Fraser, *Second Report of the Bureau of Archives for the Province of Ontario, 1904*, 815-16 [FHL #105406]. 36. Buys, *Old Gravestones in Putnam County, N.Y.*, 311. 37. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 150. 40. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 14.

31. **Amos Dickinson**[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1704,[1] the son of James and ?Hannah (—) Dickinson. This date is based on the fact that Amos witnessed a deed in Oyster Bay in 1726, which indicates that he was 21 years of age. Amos probably died in Woodstock, New Brunswick, after 7 February 1793, the date he was baptized with his son, Peter, and a grandson, Tertullus, in the Woodstock Anglican Church.[2]

Amos Dickinson may have married in Oyster Bay or Smithtown, Long Island, a wife who has not been identified. His marriage probably took place before 1736, the year he registered his earmark in Smithtown, indicating that he was a farmer and householder.[3] His wife's surname may have been "Arden" because Epinetus Smith,[4] who bought Amos Dickinson's house in Smithtown, named a son "Samuel *Arden* Smith" and one of Amos Dickinson's grandsons was named "Arden." Whoever his wife was, she probably died before Amos and his sons moved to New Brunswick in 1783 because no mention was made of her there.

In 1732, Amos Dickinson's father, James Dickinson, Sr., of Oyster Bay, purchased from Obadiah Smith of Smithtown, Long Island, a large tract of land in Smithtown on the south side of Country Road, in addition to ten acres on the north side of the road. Amos moved to Smithtown with his father for he registered his earmark in Smithtown in 1736, and built a new house on ten acres of land on the north side of Country Road before 1741.[5]

A list of Freeholders of Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y., taken 27 February 1737, contains the names of two John Dickinsons, one James Dickinson and one Amos Dickinson. The first John Dickinson was Amos's cousin, son of Samuel Dickinson[3] and his wife, Lydia. [See #23, John Dickinson[4] *(Samuel[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)]*. The second John Dickinson, listed next below James, was certainly the brother of Amos and James. [See #32, John Dickinson[4] (James[3], *Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland*)]. Amos's name was toward the end of the list of Freeholders.[6]

On 5 October 1737, Amos Dickinson's father, James Dickinson, Sr., deeded land and housing in Oyster Bay to another son, James Dickinson, Jr., which was land "whereon James lived." Amos witnessed the deed.[7] In January 1739/40, Amos Dickinson acknowledged that he had seen his father sign the deed in which his father transferred his Oyster Bay property to Amos's older brother, James Dickinson.[8] In 1741, Amos Dickinson's father, James Dickinson, Sr., sold his land in Smithtown back to Obadiah Smith. The deed mentioned "ten acres on the north side of Country Road where Amos Dickinson built a new house."[9]

Amos Dickinson went to Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1745, and was mentioned there in town records with his brothers, James Dickinson and John Dickinson. In 1752 a highway was laid out from Amos Dickinson's place to Jeremiah Jones's property, four rods wide.[10] In 1767, Timothy Shaw testified that he knew John, Amos and James Dickinson when they were living in the Upper Patent twenty-five years earlier.[11]

Amos Dickinson was not as successful financially as his brother, James. At the May 1772 Session of the Court of Common Pleas, Dutchess County, N.Y., in a case filed 20 August 1772, Samuel Smith "complained of Amos Dickinson [who was in the] custody of the High Sheriff of Dutchess County," saying that Amos Dickinson, on 9th October 1767, had given his promissory note in writing for £5 with interest, which he promised to repay on demand. Amos had not repaid this note and Samuel Smith won his suit for damages totalling £15.[12]

Amos was not active in public life and has left few records. Apparently he lost his property in Dutchess County because of debt. His name was not on the list of taxpayers in the Southeast Precinct in Philipse Patent,

Dutchess County, in 1777,[13] but the 1779 Tax List for the Town of Bedford, a few miles away in Westchester County, shows an Amos Dickinson, possibly this man, with real property taxed at £35-0 and personal property at £12-18.[14]

According to Norris M. Whiston in his *Loyalist Dickinsons of New York*, Amos was an old man at the close of the Revolutionary War when he took his family to New Brunswick in 1783 as loyalist refugees.[15] He must have been around 80 years of age, 14 July 1784, when he and his son, Tertullus, were granted land in the Town of Gage, New Brunswick. The next year, 2 March 1785, Amos and Tertullus Dickinson of the County of Sunbury, Province of New Brunswick, signed an indenture in which they sold Lot #5 containing 100 acres of land in the Town of Gage to Thomas Peters, yeoman, for £24-10-0, which had been granted to them by Governor Parr in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14 July 1784, before New Brunswick was set off from Nova Scotia. The indenture was witnessed by John Yeomans, Israel Powell and Thomas Miles and was acknowledged by John Yeomans at Sunbury, 5 May 1785.[16]

An undated petition requesting land as a loyalist refugee, was sent by a different Amos Dickinson to the New Brunswick authorities, along with another petition dated 15 March 1785, using the same wording but which also gave the names and ages of his sons, Darius and Arden Dickinson. This Amos Dickinson was certainly Amos[4]'s son. He said that he and his family had arrived at St. John's "in the first Fleet, two years ago next May." He said that he had ever since been endeavoring to obtain a farm "but partly by means of his distant Residence at Maugerville & partly his ill luck in Drawing," he had obtained no land. Being a farmer, he had "lived upon hire, a matter he laments, as a new farm will require all the strength Age & Sufferings have left him."[17]

Note that on 2 March 1785, Amos Dickinson[4] and his son, Tertullus Dickinson[5], had already sold land in Gagetown which they had been granted 14 July 1784, by the authorities in Halifax, Nova Scotia,[18] which was then the seat of government for this area. Therefore the Amos Dickinson who said that he had not yet received any land and continued to submit petitions to the New Brunswick Council, could not have been Amos Dickinson[4] but must have been his son, Amos Dickinson[5], as shown below.

Amos Dickinson[4] and his son, Tertullus Dickinson[5], settled in Woodstock, then in York County but now in Carleton County, before 7 February 1793, the date on which Amos Dickinson[4] and his son, Peter Dickinson[5], "both of age," and a grandson, Tertullus Dickinson[6], were baptized in the Woodstock Anglican Church.[19] Darius Dickinson[6], mentioned above with Amos Dickinson[5], also settled in Woodstock. His

children were also baptized in the Woodstock Anglican Church, as were the children of Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of Amos[4].[20] When Darius Dickinson[6], son of Amos Dickinson[5], died in Woodstock before 20 October 1808, his widow, Mary, refused to act as the administratrix. Peter Dickinson[5], mentioned above in the baptismal record with Amos Dickinson[4], witnessed the signature of Mary Dickinson, widow of Darius Dickinson[6], along with Arden Dickinson[6], the other son of Amos Dickinson[5].[21] Thus circumstantial evidence shows that Amos Dickinson[4] had three sons, Amos[5], Tertullus[5] and Peter[5], and that Amos Dickinson[5] had sons named Darius[6] and Arden[6].

No probate records have been found for Amos Dickinson[4]. While documentation for Amos is very scarce, the fact that he named a son "Tertullus," and that his grandson was named "Tertullus," places him as the Amos Dickinson[4] who went to Dutchess County about 1745 with his brothers, James and John Dickinson[4]. Tertullus[5], son of Amos[4] should not be confused with his cousin, the son of James Dickinson and his wife, Sarah Underhill, who was also named Tertullus and was better known because he was an officer in the British army. The other Tertullus also fled to New Brunswick in 1783 and lived for several years in St. John, before returning to New York to settle in North Salem, Westchester County, where he died in 1801. [See #66. Tertullus Dickinson[5] *(James[4-3] Dickinson, Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland).*]

Children (**Dickinson**), probably born in Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., and in Southeast Precinct, Dutchess (now Putnam) Co., N.Y., probably incomplete:

+69 i. **Amos**[5], prob. born about 1737; petitioned for land with his two sons, **Darius**[6], born in 1764, and **Arden**[6], born in 1767.[22]

+70 ii. **Tertullus**, prob. born about 1745; of Sunbury, New Brunswick in 1783. He and his father sold land together in Gage, N.B., 5 May 1785.[23]

+71 iii. **Peter**, prob. born about 1750; "of age" when he was baptized in Woodstock Parish, N.B., with his father, Amos Dickinson[4], 7 February 1793, and a son, Tertullus, "grandson of Amos."[24]

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(Balt. 1797), 249-252. 7. OBTR 5:150-52. 8. OBTR 5:150-52. 9. Pelletreau, Recs. of Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y., 354 [FHL #1055665]; Baker, Desc. of Capt. John Dickinson, 218. 10. Pelletreau, Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y., 135. 11. Pelletreau, Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y., 82-83, 120. 12. Ancient Docs. of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #8237 [FHL #925816]. 13. Pelletreau, Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y., 121-28. 14. Bedford Hist. Recs., Town of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., 79. 15. Whiston, Loyalist Dickinsons of New York, Addenda, 2. 16. St. John, N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1:314-16 [FHL #865272]. 17. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #120 [FHL #1288447]. 18. St. John, N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1:314-16 [FHL #865272]. 19. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Church, n.p. [FHL #1412414]. 20. Ibid. 21. York Co. Prob. Recs., 1786-1811, alpha. (Darius Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 22. New Brunswick Land Petitions, 1785, alpha., #120 [FHL #1288447]. 23. St. John Co., N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1:314-16 [FHL #865272]. 24. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Church, n.p. [FHL #1412414].

32. **John Dickinson**[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1708,[1] the son of James and ?Hannah (—) Dickinson. He probably died in Dutchess Co., N.Y., after 9 January 1782, the date he bought land in Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., N.Y., which had been confiscated from the loyalist owners of Philipse Patent,[2] and before 24 March 1795, when his daughter, Susannah, and her husband, Daniel Bull, sold the 17 acres of land which John Dickinson and Daniel Bull had bought jointly, 9 January 1782, and John Dickinson did not sign the deed.[3]

John Dickinson probably married in Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 1732, a wife who has been called **Lornhannah**,[4] whose surname is not known. Lornhannah probably died in Dutchess County at an unknown date.

John Dickinson was named for his grandfather, Capt. John Dickinson of Oyster Bay. His father, James Dickinson[3], did not leave a will but John and his brothers, James, Jr., and Amos, were all listed as Freeholders in Suffolk Co., Long Island, N.Y., 27 February 1737. The list contains the names of two John Dickinsons, one James Dickinson and one Amos Dickinson. The first John Dickinson was John's cousin, son of Samuel Dickinson[3] and his wife, Lydia. [See #23, John Dickinson[4] *(Samuel[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)]*. The second John Dickinson, son of James Dickinson[3] *(Elizabeth [2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*, was listed next below his brother, James Dickinson, and was certainly the John Dickinson[4] discussed here. [See #30, James Dickinson[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)]*. Their brother, Amos, was listed toward the end of the list of Freeholders.[5] [See #31, Amos Dickinson[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland).*]

The brothers, James, Amos and John Dickinson, went to Dutchess County together in 1745. John Dickinson owned a mill at Southeast Center, close to the dividing line between Dutchess County and Westchester County.[6] In 1745, John's brother, James, with two other commissioners, Adolph Philipse and Thomas Davenport, laid out many roads in Dutchess County, including one west to Cortlandt Patent and another east to Ridgefield, Conn. One road was described as "a highway beginning at the bridge by John Dickerson's [*sic*], so by marked trees until it comes to Crane's Mills," etc. Another was "a highway from the bridge by John Dickerson's, so by marked trees to the Meeting house, from thence by marked trees to Elijah Tompkins." Pelletreau explains that "the bridge by John Dickerson's" was at Southeast Center or Sodom, and "the highway from John Dickerson's bridge to the meeting house" is the road that runs north "over Brewster's Hill." John's brother, James, lived "south of the bridge over the Croton, at Southeast Center." Another highway ran from John's brother Amos's property to that of Jeremiah Jones, four rods wide.[7] Thus we know that all three men, James, Amos and John, lived in the same vicinity. Only James and his family seem to have been interested in holding public office and left many public records which make it easier to identify them. However, John Dickinson owned a farm and a mill at Southeast Center which was an early landmark and was mentioned in the Survey of 1745.[8]

In an indenture made 8 August 1766, John Dickinson was a witness when James Dickinson of Dutchess County, bought property from Philip Philipse of New York City, in the area which became the Town of Carmel.[9] On 7 March 1767, Timothy Shaw, an early settler in the Upper Patent, made an affidavit in which he said that, about twenty-five years before, he became well-acquainted with the people living in the Upper Patent under Adolph Philipse, deceased, "now claimed by Beverly Robinson, Roger Morris and Philip Philipse." He testified that John Dickinson, James Dickinson and Amos Dickinson were among the tenants there.[10]

On 19 October 1766, John Dickinson sued Edward Gray for a debt of £7-1-11 and interest, for which Edward Gray had signed a promissory note 12 December 1762. John Dickinson hired Moses Kent as his attorney to represent him. Edward Gray was the same man who was sued by John's brother, James Dickinson, for £11-11-3 which Edward Gray had failed to pay on a note dated 13 April 1762. On 7 January 1767, the jury found that John Dickinson had sustained damages of £9-1-7 New York money, with costs and expenses of 9 pence.[11]

John Dickinson was listed in Dutchess County on the Tax List for Philipse Patent in 1777 with an assessment of £7.[12] The estate of James

Dickinson, now deceased, and James's sons, James, Jr., Gilbert, Samuel and Tertullus, were listed there also. His brother, Amos, was missing but may have been the Amos Dickinson who appeared in the 1779 tax list of the Town of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., with a real property tax of £35-0 and personal property tax of £12-18.[13] John's name was not on the list of Dutchess County loyalists with James's sons, James, Samuel, Gilbert and Tertullus, whose estates were sequestered in 1779, indicating that John must have been a patriot.[14]

On 9 January 1782, John Dickinson bought 210 acres of land in Fredericksburg, Dutchess Co., N.Y., on the Croton River for £157-10-0, probably land on which John had paid rent for many years, and which had been forfeited by the loyalist landowner, Roger Morris, who had fled to Canada. This land seems to have contained the mill John had built on land during the years he had rented it. The property bordered on land owned by Solomon Crosby, David Cowen, and Edmund Rice, and on land which David Paddock had sold to Nathan Green, and also on land owned by Moody Howes.[15]

On the same day, John Dickinson and his son-in-law, Dr. Daniel Bull, bought 17 acres of land in Fredericksburg for £30-4-0, which was also land forfeited by Roger Morris, the loyalist. This was next to land owned by Jonathan Brown, James Sackett and Benjamin Crosby,[16] and was probably the land on which Daniel Bull had paid ground rent to Roger Morris for many years.

No probate records have been found for John Dickinson[4] of Dutchess County, N.Y., but he and his wife had at least one child.

Westchester Patriarchs lists a John Dickenson of North Salem, Westchester County, N.Y., who "owned the Robinson Mill at Lake Mohopac" and had a son, Tertullus, who was said to have been born in North Salem, and died in Southeast in January 1801. It then states that Tertullus "married Jane, born about 175-, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Gedney) Huggefort of Rye and Yorktown."[17] Our John Dickinson may have had a son, Tertullus, as did both of his brothers, James and Amos Dickinson, but if so, the son must have died young. The Tertullus Dickinson who married Jane Huggeford has been proven to have been the son of James Dickinson[4] of Dutchess County, not of John Dickinson. Tertullus Dickinson was a Major in the Dutchess County militia before the Revolution. He was a loyalist and served in the British forces in New York City during the Revolution and went to St. John, New Brunswick, with other loyalists in 1783.[18] He and his wife, Jane Huggeford, lived in St. John for a few years but returned to settle in North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., where Tertullus Dickinson died in 1801. He was not the son of the John

Dickinson discussed here. [See #30 James Dickinson[4] *(James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland).*]

So far only one child, Susannah, has been found for John and Lornhannah Dickinson.

Child (**Dickinson**), probably born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, Suffolk Co., N.Y.:[19]

+72 i. **Susannah**[5], born about 1733/4.

NOTE: It has been suggested that Hezekiah and David Dickinson may have been the sons of John Dickinson of Dutchess County. However, records of the Church of Christ in Salem, Westchester Co., not far from where John Dickinson lived in South East, Dutchess Co., show that Hezekiah, son of widow Sarah Dickson [*sic*], was baptized 3 August 1760, and David, also her son, was baptized 21 September 1760. Since our John Dickinson was still living as late as 1782, Hezekiah and David could not have been his sons. A Gabriel Dickson, also sometimes mentioned in connection with the Oyster Bay Dickinsons, was baptized 18 September 1760, with his sisters, Rebecca and Lydia, as the sons of widow Ruth Dickson. They were not otherwise identified.[20]

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33. **Zebulon Dickinson**[5] *(Joseph*[4-3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1710,[1] the son of Joseph and Hannah (—) Dickinson. Zebulon probably died in Chappaqua, Town of North Castle, [now New Castle], Westchester Co., N.Y., after 3rd mo. 1780, the date he testified that he had paid "clasp money," as a Quaker, during the Revolutionary War.[2] He may have been living in 1790, at 80 years of age, if he was the Zebulon Dickinson who was listed in North Castle, Westchester County, in the Federal Census of 1790.[3]

Zebulon Dickinson married in Shrewsbury, N.J., 5 March 1733 [March 1732/3?] **Rejoice Hance**,[4] called "both of Shrewsbury." Rejoice was probably born in Shrewsbury, 1 October 1710,[5] the daughter of John and Rejoice (Borden) Hance. Rejoice probably died after 20 July 1775, the date she and her husband witnessed the marriage of their son, Zebadiah, to Elizabeth Powell,[6] and possibly after 1790, if she was one of the females listed in the household of Zebulon Dickinson in North Castle in the Federal Census.[7]

John Hance, Rejoice's father, died in Monmouth, N.J., 4 February 1723, ten years before Rejoice married Zebulon Dickinson.[8]

Zebulon must have moved with his parents to Greenwich, Conn., around 1720, when his father bought a mill and other property there.[9] He may also have lived in North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y., in the 1720s, if his parents actually settled there.[10]

It is certain that Zebulon and his parents, Joseph and Hannah Dickinson, moved to Shrewsbury before 5 March 1733 [March 1732/3?], the date on which Zebulon was married to Rejoice Hance.[11] Zebulon's parents, Joseph and Hannah Dickinson, signed the Quaker record book as witnesses to the wedding.

On 4 day, 1st mo. 1735, Rejoice and Zebulon Diceisson [*sic*] were witnesses to the marriage of Francis Hance and Elizabeth Rogers at the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting. On 14 day 2nd mo. 1736, they witnessed the wedding of Samuel Scott and Almy Bordin, both of Shrewsbury. Francis Hance and Almy Bordin were relatives of Rejoice (Hance) Dickinson.[12]

On 9 April 1737, Zebulon Dickinson, was appointed as the administrator of his father's intestate estate, at his mother's request. He presented the inventory of the personal property, which had been taken 27 March 1737, and which amounted to £16-1-6. On 16 April 1737, Zebulon Dickinson, as the administrator of the estate of Joseph Dickinson of Monmouth, yeoman, gave his bond. George Hulett was his fellow bondsman.[13]

Zebulon Dickinson and his family moved to North Castle, Westchester, County, N.Y., before 6 April 1756, the date he was named as an overseer of roads in North Castle. On 5 April 1763, he was named as "sessor." His occupation was given as "weaver" when he was listed as a freeholder in North Castle in 1763.[14] Purchase Monthly Meeting records show that on 5-17-1764, his daughter, Hannah Dickinson, was called "dau. of Zebulon of North Castle" when she married John Hallock of Cortlandt Manor, in the Purchase Monthly Meeting at "Shapagua." On 12-19-1771, (intentions 11-14-1771 and 12-12-1771), his daughter Deborah Dickinson of North Castle, called "dau. of Zebulon & Joyce of same place," married John Underhill of North Castle.[15] On 20 July 1775, son Zebediah Dickinson married Elizabeth Powell, called "both of North Castle." Among the witnesses were their daughter, Mercy, and her husband, Thomas Underhill.[16]

In 1777, during the Revolutionary War, John Hance Dickinson, "who dwelleth on Zebulon Dickinson's farm at North Castle, Westchester County, N.Y.," gave money to "General Duncan." This may have referred to Captain John Duncan of the New York Militia who was killed at Minisink, 22 July 1779.[17] In the 3rd mo. 1780, Zebulon Dickinson testified in the Purchase Monthly Meeting that "clasp money," an extra tax levied on Quakers who did not fight in the Revolutionary War, was demanded by William Wright who took goods from him valued at £1.[18]

A Zebulon Dickinson, possibly this one, witnessed the will of his neighbor, Joseph Worshburn of North Castle, 19 July 1788, husband of Roseannah (Dickinson) Worshburn.[19] Our Zebulon would have been about 78 years of age, if he were still living. Our Zebulon Dickinson may have been the one listed in 1790 in the Federal Census of Westchester County, N.Y., living in North Castle as head of a family with two males over sixteen, one male under sixteen, and three females.[20] Our Zebulon would have been about 84 years of age if he were still living. In this case, the two males over sixteen would have been Zebulon and a married son, the male under sixteen could have been his grandson, and the three females could have been his wife, Joyce, his daughter-in-law, and his granddaughter, names not known. No Zebulon was listed in the 1800 census.

No record of the births of the children of Zebulon and Rejoice (Hance) Dickinson has been found. Fortunately, their son, Henry Dickinson of Cortlandt Manor, Westchester Co., N.Y., left a will in which he made bequests to some of his brothers and to the four children of his sister, Hannah Dickinson, "dau. of Zebulon of North Castle," who is known to have married John Hallock. Therefore Henry Dickinson and the brothers, nieces and nephew whom he mentioned in his will, are all children and grandchildren of Zebulon and Rejoice (Hance) Dickinson. Henry Dickinson of Courtlandt town, Westchester Co., N.Y., in his will dated 25 March 1822, probated 9 September 1822, gave his brother, Joseph Dickinson and his heirs, $250.00. He gave his brother, Zebediah Dickinson and his heirs, "the notes I hold against him." He

made bequests of $30.00 each to Martha Hallock, Mary Hallock and Joice Hallock, to be paid by Robert Hallock "out of the note I hold against him." He gave the remainder of the note to Robert Hallock and his heirs. These four people were the children of his deceased sister, Hannah Dickinson, who had married John Hallock in Chappaqua, Town of North Castle, in 1764. He gave all of the remainder of his estate to his brother, David Dickinson, and David's son Gilbert. Executors were his brother, David Dickinson, nephew Gilbert Dickinson and Abraham Powell. Witnesses were Elizabeth Powell and Abraham Powell.[21]

Henry Dickinson did not mention his sister, Deborah Dickinson, but her place in this family is proven by her marriage record in which she was called "of North Castle, dau. of Zebulon and Joyce of same place" when she married John Underhill 12-19-1771. Neither did he mention a sister, Mercy Dickinson who, with her husband, Thomas Underhill, were witnesses at Zebadiah Dickinson's marriage to Elizabeth Powell, 20, 7th mo. 1775.[22]

Children (**Dickinson**), first five probably born in Shrewsbury, N.J. remainder in Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N.Y.; second, third, fourth, sixth and eighth mentioned in brother's will; first and seventh from Quaker records:[23]

i. **Mercy**[6], born 20, 6, 1733; signed as witnesses at the wedding of her brother, Zebulon, to Elizabeth Powell. In his will dated 15th 10th mo. 1800, proved 4 December 1801 and recorded 5 January 1802, Thomas Underhill of Nine Partners, Clinton town, Dutchess County, N.Y., gave his son Joel and daughter, Debara, £100 each. He bequeathed the remainder of his estate to his beloved wife, Marcy, as long as she lived. He gave £5 to his daughter, Hannah's son, Thomas Frost, and £10 to her daughter, Marcy Frost. At his wife's death, the remainder was to be divided equally among his other daughters, Sarah, Esther, Mary, Elizabeth and Deborah. The executors were son Joell Underhill and son-in-law, Stephen Halstead.[24] The *Underhill Genealogy* also lists a daughter, Joyce, born 10, 7, 1757, died 7, 9, 1773. Mercy Underhill was not mentioned by her brother, Henry Dickinson, in his will.

ii. **Henry**, prob. born about 1736, died in Courtlandt, Westchester Co., N.Y., before 25 March 1822; made bequests to his brothers, Joseph, Zebediah and David Dickinson, nephews Gilbert Dickinson and Robert Hallock, and nieces Martha, Mary and Joice Hallock.[25]

iii. **Joseph**, prob. born about 1739; given a bequest by his brother Henry Dickinson, in his will.[26]

iv. **Hannah**, prob. born about 1744; called "dau. of Zebulon" when she married John Hallock;[27] her four children mentioned by her brother, Henry Dickinson, in his will.

v. Prob. **John Hance**, prob. born about 1746; lived on Zebulon Dickinson's farm at North Castle in 1777 when he gave money to General Duncan;[28] not mentioned by Henry Dickinson in his will.

vi. **Zebediah**, born in North Castle in 1750; mentioned by his brother, Henry Dickinson, in his will; his marriage to Elizabeth Powell 20, 7th mo. 1775 witnessed by his parents, Zebulon and Joyce Dickinson, his sister and her husband, Mercy and Thomas Underhill.[29]

vii. **Deborah**, prob. born about 1752; called "dau. of Zebulon and Joyce" when she married John Underhill;[30] not mentioned by her brother, Henry Dickinson, in his will.

viii. **David**, born 1 Sept. 1759; he and his son, **Gilbert**, were mentioned by his brother, Henry Dickinson, in his will.[31]

NOTE: No record has been found for a daughter, Sophia, listed by Marguerite Dickinson, in her *Descendants of Captain John and Elizabeth Howland Dickinson*, 9, who is said to have married 19 October 1775 Wm. Birdsall of Phillipsburg, N.Y. Mrs. Dickinson may have been confused because Zerviah/Seuviah Dickinson, daughter of Robert Dickinson, is also said to have married William Birdsall 19 October 1775 [Ibid., 8]. Also see #35 **Robert Dickinson**[5] *(Joseph*[4-3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1]*).*

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34. **Joseph Dickinson**[5] (*Joseph Dickinson*[4-3], *Elizabeth*[2] *Howland, John*[1] *Howland*) was born in Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1712,[1] the son of Joseph Dickinson[4] and his wife, Hannah.[4] Joseph died between 11 May 1760 and 7 June 1760,[2] the date he made his will and the date it was probated. He was probably buried in Oyster Bay.

Joseph Dickinson[6] married in the Westbury, Long Island, Monthly Meeting in 1751 **Sarah Hallock**,[3] who was born around 1732,[4] the daughter of William and Dinah (Willets) Hallock. Sarah married, second, around 1765, Thomas Smith of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y.,[5] and had two daughters by him, Loreta Smith and Sarah Smith, who were not descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.[6] Sarah probably died in Bedford, N.Y., after 11 February 1808,[7] the date she was mentioned in the will of her second husband.

Joseph Dickinson's father did not leave a will, perhaps because he had only one child to inherit the property he had received from his uncle, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay.[8]

Joseph's father, Joseph Dickinson[4], died intestate in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., before 27 March 1737. His brother, Zebulon Dickinson[5], was appointed as the administrator of their father's intestate

estate, at the request of their mother, Hannah.[9] Although Joseph Dickinson[5] was not mentioned in the probate records as a son, and no birth or baptismal records have been found for him, his position in this family is proven because Joseph was named by his childless uncle, Henry Dickinson[4] of Oyster Bay, as one of his heirs in his will dated 6 May 1733, and was to come into possession of his uncle's homestead in Oyster Bay, after the death of his uncle's wife, Phebe.[10] [See #17 Henry Dickinson[4] *(Joseph[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland).*]

Joseph Dickinson[5] must have been about seven years of age in 1719 when his father, Joseph Dickinson[4], bought property in Greenwich, Conn.[11] He probably accompanied his parents to Greenwich but returned to Oyster Bay when he became his uncle's heir. When Hinshaw published the records of Westbury Monthly Meeting, he stated that Joseph's birth had occurred in 1730, that he died in 1760, had married Sarah Hallock and had two sons, Henry and Isaac, no dates given. He stated that Joseph was dismissed for bearing arms 9-24-1755, and that Sarah, widow of Joseph, was dismissed 1-27-1762, and that their sons, Henry and Isaac, went to the Oblong and desired membership there.[12] Much of this has been documented by probate records and deeds but, according to Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G., Joseph's date of birth, given as 1730, was a penciled notation by George W. Cocks, the knowledgeable transcriber of Quaker records, indicating that it was a guess on his part, and was not part of the original record, nor was it from a Bible record. As a result, the 1730 birth date for Joseph must be disregarded.[13]

Joseph Dickinson must have been about twenty-one years of age and unmarried when his uncle, Henry Dickinson, bequeathed most of his property to Joseph by Henry's will dated 21 March 1733 and probated 2 May 1733, adding that if Joseph should die before he came into possession, then Joseph's brother, Robert, was to inherit the property. This indicates that Joseph was not married at that time and did not have any children who would have been his heirs. He may have lived with Henry and his wife, Phebe, as their designated heir, and probably went to Quaker meeting with them, as indicated by later records. Henry Dickinson's widow, Phebe, married secondly, Robert Barker, and died before 25 April 1745, the date another of Henry's heirs, nephew Henry Springer, sold property he had inherited from his uncle, to come into his possession after Phebe's death.[14] Joseph must also have received his share by 1745 and was finally able to marry. He would have been nineteen years older than his wife, Sarah Hallock, which does not invalidate this marriage, once the erroneous 1730 birth date given by Hinshaw is explained.

On 24 September 1755, Joseph Dickinson[5-6] was dismissed from the Westbury Monthly Meeting.[15] George W. Cocks, in his manuscript abstracts of Westbury Monthly Meeting for Joseph states, "Son of Joseph, dec[d], 1755, 9, 24, Whereas Joseph Dickinson, educated and married among Friends, has taken too much strong drink and also borne arms in military way contrary to Friends principles, etc., declare disunity."[16]

Joseph Dickinson of Oyster Bay, yeoman, in his will dated 11 May 1760. probated 7 June 1760, gave his wife, Sarah, his Indian girl and directed that all of the rest of his estate and lands should be sold. After his debts were paid, the remainder of his property was to go to his wife and his two sons, Henry and Isaac. If either son died before reaching legal age, his share was to go to his wife, Sarah. Joseph named his wife, Sarah, and her brother, David Hallock, as executors. Witnesses were Henry Dickinson, Townsend Dickinson and Epenetus Townsend.[17]

On 29 September 1760, Sarah Dickinson, widow and relict of Joseph Dickinson, deceased, of Cedar Swamp, Township of Oyster Bay, bought 59½ acres of land in Jericho, Township of Oyster Bay, from Robert Jackson and his wife, Johanah, for £317-17-6. The property included a dwelling house, barn buildings, orchards, fruit trees, timber, pastures, etc., and was bounded by the land of John Hogawouts, Isaac Doty, Joseph Carpenter and Jacob Townsend, deceased. Witnesses were Samuel Willis and Amey Willis. The deed was acknowledged 9 April 1762 by Samuel Willis.[18]

In 1761, according to the notes of George W. Cocks, Sarah Dickinson, widow of Joseph Dickinson, had "walked disorderly" and was disowned by the Westbury Monthly Meeting for "loose and airy conversation and keeping a tavern or tippling house." The minutes for 1762, 27, 1, transcribed by Henry Onderdonk, call her "Sarah, widow of Joseph Dickinson, of Jericho," and disowned her "until she becomes more solid in her life."[19]

Sarah (Hallock) Dickinson married her second husband, Thomas Smith, around 1765, and took her two sons, Henry and Isaac Dickinson, with her when she moved to Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y. Henry and Isaac Dickinson were loyalists during the Revolutionary War and moved to St. John, New Brunswick in 1783 with other New York City loyalists. They were involved in land transactions there, but returned to America; Henry settling in Bedford, N.Y. and Isaac in Stamford, Conn.[20]

On 8 August 1797, Sarah's second husband, Thomas Smith, "of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., farmer," and Sarah his wife, deeded to Henry Dickinson of the same place, for £170, a parcel of land in Bedford bordering on the land of John Jay, thence northerly by the Vineyard purchase line to the Beaver Dam River, thence up the stream to Jacob

Smith's land, thence southerly to the first mentioned bounds, containing 20 acres, more or less. The deed was signed by Thomas Smith and Sarah Smith and was witnessed by Rebecca Astin (her mark), and William Miller. It was not acknowledged by Sarah Smith, "wife of the within named Thomas Smith, one of the grantees," until 21 May 1803, and was finally recorded 19 February 1805.[21]

Sarah's second husband, Thomas Smith, died in February 1808. In his will dated 11 2nd mo. 1808, probated 27 February 1808, Thomas Smith of Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., gave his beloved wife, Sarah Smith, one-third of all of his lands and his house and $500.00, half of his furniture, one horse, saddle, and bridle, and one riding chair and harness, during her natural life, and then the property was to be returned to the estate. He gave his grandson, Walter Lyon, son of John Lyon, "100 acres whereon Samuel Lyon now lives." He gave $1,000.00 each to his daughter, Loreta Brundage, wife of Joseph Brundage, to his grandson, Joseph Brundage, to his granddaughter, Polly Brundage, to his daughter, Sarah Lyon, wife of John Lyon, to grandson Alva Lyon, to his granddaughter Loreta Lyon, and to his grandson, Isaac Lyon. He gave his "son-in-law" (step-son), Henry Dickinson, $50. He gave $750 to his son-in-law, John Lyon. He appointed John Lyon, William Powell and Abraham Powell as his executors. Witnesses were Samuel Lyon and Thomas Purdy. The will was acknowledged by Samuel Lyon and Thomas Purdy, 27 February 1808, and was accepted for probate.[22] Stepson Isaac Dickinson had died earlier in Stamford, Conn., 29 March 1802, and was not mentioned in Thomas Smith's will.[23]

Children (**Dickinson**), both born in Cedar Swamp, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., both mentioned in their father's 11 May 1760 will:[24]

i. **Henry**[6-7], born about 1752, died in Bedford, Westchester Co., N.Y., in 1815; went to St. John, New Brunswick in 1783 with other loyalists. He and his brother were given 100 acres of land on Long Reach, 6 April 1785; returned to Bedford, N.Y. and was deeded land there 8 August 1797 by his mother and step-father. In his will dated 10 May 1815, probated 26 July 1818, Henry Dickinson gave his loving wife, Mary, all of his estate. He appointed his wife and Abraham Powell as executors. Witnesses were Arnoll Dickinson, Oliver Green and Abraham Powell, Jr.[25]

ii. **Isaac**, born in 1759, died in Stamford, Conn., 29 March 1802, went to St. John, New Brunswick with his brother in 1783, but later returned to Stamford, Conn.[26]; he and his brother were

given 100 acres of land in Long Reach, 6 April 1785; called "of Nova Scotia" when he married in Stamford, Conn., 27 March 1785, Phebe Scofield[6], a descendant of *Mayflower* passenger John Howland (*Abigail Gorham*[5], *George*[4], *Shubael*[3], *Desire*[2] *Howland, John*[1]).[27] [See *John Howland of the Mayflower* 1:565.]

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1. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407. 2. Ibid.; *New York Wills* 22:401, Liber 22:120 (Joseph Dickinson[5-6]) [FHL #604928]. 3. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407. 4. Ibid.; Henry B. Hoff, ed., *Genealogies of Long Island Families*, from *NYGBR* (Jan. 1976) 107:42; Lucius H. Hallock, *A Hallock Genealogy, Descendants of Peter Hallock of Southold, Long Island, N.Y.* (Orient, L.I. 1926), 618. 5. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407; *NY Wills* Westchester Co. Prob. F:272 (Thomas Smith) [FHL #595624]. 6. Ibid. 7. Westchester Co. Surrogate Ct. F:272 (Thomas Smith) [FHL #845296]. 8. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 9. *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson); Monmouth Co. Prob., 711-12 (Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #545482]. 10. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 11. Greenwich, Conn., LR 2:302, 323, 387, 395, 397 [FHL #4313]; LR 3:31, 79, 249 [FHL #4314]. 12. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407. 13. Letter from Harry Macy, Jr., to E. P. White, 7 April 1994. 14. OBTR 5:331-32, 420-21. 15. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407. 16. Notes of George W. Cocks, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York City, courtesy of Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G. 17. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 22:401, Liber 22:120 (Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #604928]. 18. OBTR 6:342-44. 19. Notes of George W. Cocks, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York City; Henry Onderdonk, MS, "History of the Society of Friends in Queens County," both courtesy of Harry Macy, Jr., F.A.S.G. 20. Norris Margeson Whiston, *The Loyalist Dickinsons of New York* (Brookfield, N.S. 1979), 4. 21. Westchester Co. Deeds N:287 [FHL #562374]. 22. Westchester Co. Surrogate Ct. F:272 (Thomas Smith) [FHL #595624]. 23. Letter from a descendant, Ellen J. Hindley of Greenwich, Conn., 5 December 1979. 24. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407; *NY Wills* 22:401, Liber 22:120 (Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #604928]. 25. Whiston, *The Loyalist Dickinsons of New York* (Brookfield, N.S. 1979), 4; Westchester Co. Surrogate Ct. H:38 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #595625]. Marguerite S. Dickinson, *Descendants of Captain John and Elizabeth Howland Dickinson*, p. 25, mistakenly attributes this will to Henry, son of Jesse and Sarah (Titus) Dickinson who was a much younger man. 26. Whiston, *The Loyalist Dickinsons of New York* (Brookfield, N.S. 1979), 4. 27. Letter from Mrs. Ellen J. Hindley of Greenwich, Conn., 5 December 1979.

35. **Robert Dickinson**[5] (Joseph[4-3], *Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1714, the son of Joseph and Hannah (—) Dickinson. Robert was living, 31 March 1733, the date his childless uncle, Henry Dickinson[4] *(Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1]

Howland), made his will, probated 2 May 1733, and called Robert "cousin" [nephew]. Henry Dickinson bequeathed his homestead and surrounding land to Robert's brother, Joseph, but if Joseph did not survive, Robert was to inherit the property.[1]

Unfortunately, no records have been found to prove that the Robert Dickinson who died in North Castle, Westchester County, N.Y., between 26 March 1779, the date he made his will, and 25 May 1790, the date it was probated,[2] was the same Robert Dickinson who was called "cousin," by Henry Dickinson, 31 March 1733.[3]

Robert Dickinson of North Castle married first, about 1730 **Zerviah Fowler**,[4] who was probably born in Rye, N.Y.[5], the daughter of William and Mary (Merritt) Fowler of Rye and North Castle, N.Y. Zerviah died some time after 1 July 1747, the date her father mentioned her in his will, and before 26 March 1779,[6] the date her husband, Robert, made his will and named his second wife, Jane.

Robert Dickinson married second, **Jane Gerow**,[7] who has not been identified further. Jane died after 25 (or 28?) May 1790, the date she was named as his executrix by her husband, in his will.[8]

As a boy, Robert Dickinson may have accompanied his *possible* parents, Joseph and Hannah Dickinson, to Greenwich, Conn., about 1721, and may eventually have settled not far away, in North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y. He apparently did not accompany his possible parents to New Jersey when they moved there with Robert's oldest brother, Zebulon, and was not mentioned there in the probate records of Joseph Dickinson's intestate estate.[9]

Robert Dickinson's wife was a "Friend" but he was not.[10] Unfortunately, there were several different Dickinson families who moved into Westchester County at this time, among them descendants of Philemon Dickerson/ Dickinson of Rhode Island and Southold, Long Island, descendants of Nathaniel Dickinson from western Massachusetts, and descendants of Thomas Dickinson of Fairfield, Connecticut, who have always been confused with the descendants of Capt. John Dickinson and his wife, Elizabeth, who settled in Oyster Bay, Long Island.

The first wife of Robert Dickinson of North Castle, Zerviah Fowler, was named as Zerpah [*sic*] Dickinson by her father, William Fowler of North Castle, in his will dated 1 July 1747, probated at North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y., 14 September 1747.[11] Zerviah's brother, Moses Fowler, of North Castle, in his will dated 3 January 1755, proved 3 April 1755, called Robert Dickinson "brother-in-law," and named him as one of his executors.[12]

Robert Dickinson's ear mark was registered in North Castle, 7 April 1741.[13] His house was mentioned 1 April 1746, and again, 3 April 1750.[14]

He was made an overseer of roads in 1753, 1754, 1761 and 1762.[15] He was a sessor in the Middle and West Patent in 1754, he was security for Thomas Davenport, constable, in 1770, as well as collector.[16] He was listed as a North Castle freeholder and yeoman in 1763 and a taxpayer in 1779 with real estate valued at £1150, taxed at £57-10, and personal property worth £720, and taxed at £18.[17]

Robert Dickinson of North Castle settled on land in Phillipse Patent which was rented to tenants on a long-term lease, for "one, two or three lives." "Three lives" usually meant one hundred years. Tenants owned only the movables but had an interest in the improvements they made. At the end of the Revolutionary War, the owner of Phillipse Patent, Frederick Philipse, Esq., was convicted of adhering to the enemy and his lands were confiscated by the State of New York. The properties were sold to the tenants who were in possession, if they were financially able to purchase them. If they did not have the money, relatives often bought the property which then found its way back to the original tenants. In December 1785, James Dickinson, farmer, of Westchester County, certainly the son of Robert and Zerviah (Fowler) Dickinson, bought the farm in the Manor of Phillipsburg, "bounded N.W. by land now or late in the possession of Benjamin Underhill; N.E. by North Castle; S.E. by Saw Mill River; S.W. by land claimed by James Pierse; [containing] 32 acres; formerly possessed by Robert Dickerson [*sic*]; forfeited by the attainder of Frederick Philipse." This was labeled Lot No. 63, and sold at auction in December 1785.[18]

In his will dated 26 March 1779, probated 28 May 1790, Robert Dickinson of North Castle, Westchester County, N.Y., gave his [second] wife, Jane, one riding beast with a saddle and bridal, and a room in his house and a bed and furniture. He gave his three daughters, Phebe, Elizabeth and Seuviah £50 each. The rest of his estate he gave to his two sons, James and Samuel, equally divided between them. He designated his wife and both sons as his joint executors. He gave his Negro, Dick, his freedom from slavery. Witnesses were James Haight, Caleb Carpenter and Isaac Dean. On 28 May 1790, Caleb Carpenter of North Castle, farmer, appeared before Philip Pell, surrogate of Westchester County, and declared that he had seen Robert Dickinson sign his will. On the same day, James and Samuel Dickinson, "two of the executors," agreed to carry out their father's will.[19]

Children (**Dickinson**), probably born in North Castle, Westchester Co., N.Y., in the order in which they were mentioned in their father's will, not yet proven to have been the grandchildren of Joseph Dickinson[4-3] *(Elizabeth*[2] *(Howland) Hicks, John*[1] *Howland)*:[20]

i. ? **Phebe**, born probably about 1732.
ii. ? **Elizabeth**, born probably about 1734.
iii. ? **Zerviah**, born probably about 1736.
iv. ? **James**, born probably about 1738; co-executor of his father's will; may have been the James Dickinson of Westchester County who was accused of being a Loyalist during the Revolutionary War but wrote to Gov. Clinton, offering to serve the Patriots in any way the Governor designated. He said that he had been born and brought up in Westchester County and had gone to Long Island in 1776, "before the British came to that place . . . . more through the Passion of youth than Internal Principle."[21]
v. ? **Samuel**, born probably about 1740; co-executor of his father's will; died in 1799.[22]

REFERENCES

1. *NYHSC (Abst. of Wills)* 27:110 (Henry Dickerson [*sic* in printed copy, not in the original; printed copy corrected later to *Dickinson* in Vol. 41]) [FHL #845296]. 2. *NYGBR* 55:150 (Robert Dickinson). 3. *NYHSC (Abst. of Wills)* 27:110, (Henry Dickerson) [FHL #845296]. 4. Westchester Co. Prob. 16:203 (William Fowler) [FHL #875149]; Pelletreau, *Wills of Early Residents of Westchester Co., 1664-1784* Francis P. Harper, N.Y. 1898), 107-8, erroneously calls William Fowler "John" [FHL #973095]; Edmund Fowler, *Genealogical Record of Henry Fowler of Eastchester* (NY 1880), 41-42. 5. Pelletreau, *Wills of Early Residents of Westchester Co., 1664-1784*, 134 (Moses Fowler, brother of Zerviah) [FHL #973095]; Fowler, *Gen. Rec. of Henry Fowler of Eastchester*, 41-42. 6. *NYGBR* 55:150 (Robert Dickinson). 7. Ibid.; Wesley L. Baker, *Dickerson, Dickinson*, 212. 8. *NYGBR* (Apr. 1924) 55:150 (Robert Dickinson). 9. *NJA* 30:143 (Joseph Dickinson). 10. Marg. Dickinson, *Captain John and Elizabeth Howland Dickinson*, 8. 11. Pelletreau, *Wills of Early Residents of Westchester Co., 1664-1784*, 107-8 (William Fowler, mistakenly called "John") [FHL #973095]; Westchester Co. Prob. 16:203 (William Fowler) [FHL #875149]. 12. Pelletreau, *Wills of Early Residents of Westchester Co., 1664-1784*, 134, Liber A, (Moses Fowler). 13. *Historical Records of North Castle/New Castle, 1736-1791*, Westchester County, N.Y. 1:B106. 14. Ibid. 1:B11, B18. 15. Ibid. 1:B21, B23, B34, B35, B56. 16. Ibid. 1:B22, B48, B49. 17. Ibid. 1:C1, C9. 18. Theresa Hall Bristol, "Abstracts of Sales by the Commissioners of Forfeitures in the Southern District of New York State," *NYGBR* (Jan. 1929) 60:64. 19. Westchester Co. Prob. A:193-95 (Robert Dickinson) [FHL #595623]; Theresa Hall Bristol, "Abstracts of Wills Recorded at White Plains, Westchester Co., N.Y., *NYGBR* 55:150. 20. Ibid. 21. *The Public Papers of George Clinton* 6:619-20. Note that this James Dickinson was too young to have been the James Dickinson who was listed by Cocks, *Cox Family in America*, 396, as a son of Robert (Joseph, Joseph, John), whose bible with "dates of death and marriage lacking, in possession of Stephen W. Cox," stated that James and wife Phebe, had a daughter, "*Elizabeth Dickinson, born North Castle 11 mo. (Jan.) 1747/8*, d. at the home of John Cox at Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y. 3.17.1843 . . . ." 22. Dutchess Co. Prob. B:125 (Samuel Dickinson) [FHL #913694].

36. **Henry Springer**[5] *(Hannah Dickinson[4], Joseph[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1713, the son of James and Hannah (Dickinson) Springer.[1] He may have died in Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., after 24 April 1745, the date he sold land in Oyster Bay.[2]

No birth record for Henry Springer has been found but his place as the son of Hannah (Dickinson) Springer is proven by the probate records of his childless uncle, Henry Dickinson, who called Henry "cousin," [nephew], and gave Henry all of the south end of his land in Oyster Bay "that is within fence," after the decease of his wife, Phebe. Henry was also given "the other half" of his uncle's land "in the Old Purchase."[3]

Henry Springer may have moved to Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., with his parents in 1720.[4] On 24 April 1745, Henry Springer of Amawalk, Westchester County, "Province of New York on the Main Continent, house carpenter, formerly of Oyster Bay on Long Island," sold to John Cock of Oyster Bay, house carpenter, for £192, a lot of land "in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, lying eastward of the Show Brook, on the north side of the highway that leads from Cedar Swamp to Oyster Bay," etc., containing 49 acres and 40 sq. rods, "it being a piece or parcel of land that was given to me, the said Henry Springer, by my uncle, Henry Dickinson, deceased, by his last will and testament, together with all of the fences, fields, pastures, orcharding, enclosures, timber, trees, wood, water or whatsoever else."[5] This piece of land was only half of the property which Henry Springer had inherited from his uncle, Henry Dickinson. On the same day, Henry Springer sold the other half of the property, lying south of the road, to Robert Cock of Oyster Bay, for £100, "opposite to a piece of land he sold about the same time" to John Cock on the north side of the highway. The second piece of land contained 40 acres, 111 rods long. The witnesses for both transactions were his uncle, Zebulon Dickinson, and Daniel Cock. Henry Springer acknowledged his signature for both deeds the same day.[6]

No further records have been found for Henry Spinger.

REFERENCES

1. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]; his name was spelled *Dickinson* in the original record, but *Dickerson* in the printed abstract. 2. OBTR 5:331, 420-21. 3. *NY Wills* 27:110, Liber 12:22 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 4. OBTR 5:425; Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Fams.*, 393. 5. OBTR 5:331. 6. OBTR 5:420-21.

37. **Hannah Springer**[5] *(Hannah Dickinson[4], Joseph[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] Howland, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New

York, about 1715, the daughter of James and Hannah (Dickinson) Springer.[1]

If she was the same person as the Rose Springer whom Josephine Frost, in her *Frost Genenealogy*, said married Benjamin Frost, then Hannah probably died in Ninepartners, Dutchess Co., N.Y. after 1758, the date her daughter, Rosannah, is supposed to have been born.[2]

A Rose Springer (not called "Hannah" or "Rosannah"), is supposed to have married in Oyster Bay about 1740 **Benjamin Frost**,[3] who was born in Wolver Hollow, Long Island, N.Y., 9 June 1710,[4] the son of William and Hannah (Pryer) Frost. Benjamin probably died in Ninepartners, Dutchess Co., N.Y. [5]

Hannah Springer's place as the daughter of Hannah Dickinson and her husband, James Springer, is proven by the will of her mother's brother, Henry Dickinson, who, in his will probated 2 May 1733, called her "Hannah" (her mother's name), and "cousin," (niece), and gave her his negro girl, Peggy, "when my wife has done with her." He also gave Hannah £10 to be paid within three years after his decease.[6]

This is proof that Hannah (Dickinson) Springer had a daughter named Hannah. The name "Rosannah" sounds like "Hannah," and was popular in Oyster Bay. It would be understandable if Henry Dickinson called his sister, Hannah Springer's daughter, by his sister's name of "Hannah," in his will even if the daughter's name actually was Rosannah, but no proof has been found that the Hannah Springer whom we know was the daughter of James and Hannah (Dickinson) Springer, was the same person as the Rose Springer who married Benjamin Frost.

Hannah's parents supposedly went to Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y., in 1720.[8] It is certain that Hannah's brother, Henry Springer, was called "of Amawalk, Westchester Co., N.Y." when he sold property in Oyster Bay in 1745. It is possible that Hannah's mother died in Oyster Bay about 1720 and Hannah (?Rosannah, Rose?) went to live with her uncle and aunt, Henry and Phebe Dickinson, in Oyster Bay. She would then have been in Oyster Bay, after her uncle died, and after her aunt, Phebe Dickinson, had married her second husband, Robert Barker. Her aunt Phebe died before 24 April 1745, the date Hannah's brother, Henry Springer, had clear title to the property he had inherited from his uncle after his aunt's death, and was able to sell it. It would then have been convenient for Hannah Springer, called "Rose" Springer, to have married Benjamin Frost of Wolver Hollow about 1743, probably after her aunt's death, when she would have been about 28 years of age. The problem is to prove that Hannah Springer and Rose Springer were one and the same person.

According to the *Frost Gen.*, p. 29, after their marriage, Benjamin and Rose Frost lived first in Wolver Hollow, Long Island, N.Y., and then moved to Ninepartners, Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1755,[9] when Hannah Springer would have been about 40 years of age. But under their son, Henry Frost's writeup, p. 47, Josephine Frost calls him "oldest son," born in Danby, Vt., June 6, 1755, even though son Lott's birth date is given both as Feb. 4, 1744 (p. 46), and as March 1, 1744, (p. 29), which would make Lott older than his brother, Henry, and would indicate that Benjamin and Rose (Springer) Frost lived in Danby, Vt., in 1755, not in Ninepartners, Dutchess Co., N.Y. The *Frost Gen.* cannot be relied upon as a reference.

Children (**Frost**), apparently born in Wolver Hollow, Oyster Bay, Queens Co., Long Island, N.Y.,[11] not in the order given in *Frost Gen.*, which does not list them chronologically, by the birth dates given to the same children on other pages: [**Note: these children have not been documented as descendants of John Howland!**]

i. ?**Freelove**, married in 1758, so born about 1740.[16]
ii. ?**Benjamin**[6], birth date unknown; served in the Revolutionary War.[12]
iii. ?**Lott**, born 1 March 1744 Frost, p. 29; but p. 46 says 4 February 1744.
iv. ?**Zophar**, birth date unknown; served in the Revolutionary War.[13]
v. ?**Henry**, born in Danby, Vermont, 6 June 1755.[15]
vi. ?**Rosannah** [*sic*], born 9 December 1758.[14] Hannah Springer would have been 43 years of age.

REFERENCES

1. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 3:110 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*]) [FHL #845296]. 2. Josephine C. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 29, 47. 3. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 29, no place given. 4. Ibid. 5. Ibid. 6. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 3:110 (Henry Dickerson [*sic*]) [FHL #845296]. 7. Ibid. 8. OBTR 5:425; Cocks, *Cock-Cocks-Cox Fams.*, 393. 9. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 29. 10. Ibid. 11. Dutchess Co. Prob. (Benjamin Frost). 12. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 29; *New York in the Rev.* 1:248. 13. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 47; *New York in the Rev.* 1:248. 14. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 47. 15. *New York in the Rev.* 1:248. 16. Frost, *Frost Gen.*, 48.

38. **Townsend Dickinson**[5] *(Zebulon*[4]*, Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1732, the son of Zebulon and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson.[1] Townsend Dickinson died in Cedar Swamp, part of Oyster Bay,

Long Island, N.Y., after 28 May 1793, the date he made his will, and before 8 November 1793, the date his will was probated.[2]

Townsend Dickinson married in the Westbury Monthly Meeting in 1754 **Anne Underhill**,[3] who was born about 1735,[4] the daughter of Amos and Elizabeth (Seaman) Underhill. Anne died in Cedar Swamp 3 August 1798.[5]

Townsend Dickinson's father, Zebulon Dickinson of Oyster Bay, in his will dated 29, 7 mo. 1751, proved 3 December 1751, divided his estate between Townsend and his brother, Henry, to come into their possession after the death of their step-mother, Mary (Doughty) Dickinson.[6]

Anne's parentage is proven by the probate records of her brother, Isaac Underhill, who, in his will dated 6th mo. 17th, 1816, mentioned Anne's children as well as his other sister, Hannah (Underhill) Bowne, and his brothers, Solomon and David Underhill.[7]

On 11 February 1756, Townsend Dickinson and his brother, Henry Dickinson, were both called yeomen, "sons of Zebulon Dickinson, late of Oyster Bay, deceased," when they sold to Daniel Parish of Oyster Bay, joiner, for £356-10sh, land in Oyster Bay which they had inherited from their father. This property contained houses and barns, with a lot of land adjoining, in the town spot of Oyster Bay, with half of the salt meadow adjoining Quaque Lane, being 2 acres more or less, along with the equal half of 39 acres of woodland. Anne Dickinson, Townsend Dickinson's wife, and Ruth Dickinson, Henry Dickinson's wife, surrendered their dower rights. Witnesses were Absolam Townsend, Isaac Underhill and Penn Townsend. Townsend and Henry Dickinson and their wives acknowledged the deed the same day.[8]

On 12 February 1756, Townsend Dickinson sold to his brother, Henry Dickinson, his equal share in the land that the brothers had inherited from their father, Zebulon Dickinson, deceased, which remained unsold. Townsend and his wife, Anne, both signed the deed. Witnesses were Isaac Underhill and Penn Townsend. Townsend and Anne Dickinson acknowledged their signatures the same day.[9]

On 21 October 1760, Townsend Dickinson was appointed administrator of the estate of John Townsend of Queens County, shoemaker. The bond was signed by Townsend Dickinson, Henry Dickinson and Cornelius Smith, all of Queens County.[10]

When the British took over Long Island at the start of the Revolutionary War, Townsend Dickinson was among the one thousand Long Islanders who signed the Oath of Allegiance to King George. However, his son, Zebulon, was a patriot who crossed over Long Island Sound into Connecticut and fought for independence.[11]

The Federal Census for 1790 lists Townsend Dickinson as head of a family in Oyster Bay with 4 males over 16, two males under 16 and three females.[12]

In his will dated 28 May 1793, accepted for probate 8 November 1793, Townsend Dickinson of Cedar Swamp in Queens County, State of New York, gave his wife, Anne, £16 per year with the privilege of living in his house. She was to be allowed to keep a horse and "cheer," two cows, two hogs and poultry, with the use of the barn, and firewood at her door for one fire, in lieu of her dower, until she married or died. If she should marry, she was to leave the premises and be paid £6 annually during her natural life. He gave his wife, Anne, and his daughters, Elizabeth and Mary Dickinson, all of his furniture, equally divided among them. He gave his son, Zebulon Dickinson £5, and son John Dickinson £10. Son Benjamin Dickinson was given £150, to be paid annually at £50 per annum until paid. Finally, Townsend Dickinson gave six of his children, named as Amos, David, Edmond, Samuel, Elizabeth and Mary Dickinson, all of the remaining real and personal estate, to be divided equally between the survivors of the six named. He appointed his three "brothers," [brothers-in-law], Isaac Underhill, Amos Underhill and David Underhill and "Cosen" Jacob Underhill, as his executors. Witnesses were Townsend Willis, Jacob Titus and Peter Braas. On 8 November 1793, Townsend Willis swore that he and Jacob Titus and Peter Braas saw Townsend Dickinson sign his will. On the same day, Isaac Underhill and Amos Underhill were accepted as administrators of the estate.[13]

On 10 February 1794, the executors advertised the 230 acre Townsend Plantation at Cedar Swamp for sale.[14]

Anne (Underhill) Dickinson's brother, Isaac Underhill of Flushing, in his will dated 17th 6th mo. 1816, accepted for probate 19 June 1817, gave his nephew, Zebulon Dickinson, £20, "to be paid by John Dickinson out of the money he owes me on a bond." Nephew John Dickinson was given £130 of the money he owed his uncle, Isaac Underhill, on the bond, and was to pay interest on that sum to his sister, Mary Dickinson, during her natural life. Mary Dickinson was also given £50 out of the money Isaac's nephew, Isaac Underhill, owed him. Uncle Isaac Underhill gave his nephews, Benjamin, Amos and David Dickinson, £150 equally divided among them, out of the money nephew Isaac Underhill owed him.[15]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Cedar Swamp, Oyster Bay, Queens County, Long Island, N.Y., listed in the order in which they appear in their father's will:[16]

i. **Elizabeth**[6]; not mentioned in her uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
ii. **Mary**, given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.[17]
iii. **Zebulon**, born in 1761;[18] given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
iv. **John**, given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
v. **Benjamin**, given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
vi. **Amos**, given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
vii. **David**, given bequest in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
viii. **Edmond**, not mentioned in uncle Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.
ix. **Samuel**, not mentioned in Isaac Underhill's will in 1816.

REFERENCES

1. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 4:372, Liber 18:52 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #845297]. 2. Queens Co. Prob. A:190-92 (Townsend Dickinson) [FHL #930528]. 3. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407, 458; Frost, *Underhill Gen.* 2:144. 4. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407; Queens Co. N.Y., Real Estate Wills D:93-97 (Isaac Underhill) [FHL #930529]; Mrs. William Johnson, "Edmund Titus of Westbury, L.I. and Some Descendants," *Long Island Source Recs.* (Baltimore 1987), 551-52, in which Anne is listed as the second of six children of Amos and Elizabeth (Seaman) Underhill, right after her brother, Isaac Underhill. Isaac's birthdate is given as 5-21, 1732 in "John Underhill of Cedar Swamp," by Geo. W. Cocks, in a speech given Oct. 8, 1906, and published in the report of the *Underhill Society of America* (May 11, 1907), 11. Frost, *Underhill Genealogy* 2:144, states that Anne was born in 1745, which is an error because, if valid, Anne would have been only nine years of age at her marriage in 1754. 5. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 3:407 6. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 4:372, Liber 18:52 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #845297]. 7. Queens Co., N.Y., Real Estate Wills D:93-97 (Isaac Underhill) [FHL #930529]; Hinshaw 4:459. 8. OBTR 6:220-22. 9. OBTR 6:223-34. 10. Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds, 1753-1799* (New York 1969), 136. 11. Wesley L. Baker, *Dickerson-Dickinson Fams.*, 214; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:193. 12. *U.S. Census of 1790, New York*: Queens County, Oyster Bay Town, 154. 13. Queens Co. Prob. A:190-92 (Townsend Dickinson) [FHL #930528]. 14. Onderdonk, *Queens County in the Olden Times* (Jamaica, N.Y. 1865), 83. 15. Queens Co. N.Y., Real Estate Wills D:93-97 (Isaac Underhill) [FHL #930529]. 16. Queens Co. Prob. A:190-92 (Townsend Dickinson) [FHL #930528]. 17. Queens Co., N.Y., Real Estate Wills D:93-97 (Isaac Underhill) [FHL #930529]. 18. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:193.

39. **Henry Dickinson**[5] *(Zebulon*[4]*, Joseph*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, 13 January 1735,[1] the son of Zebulon and Rose (Townsend) Dickinson.[1] Henry probably died in Oyster Bay after 17 March 1784, the

date he acknowledged that he had seen his son-in-law, Gideon Wright, sign his will, 12 December 1783.[2]

Henry Dickinson married in Oyster Bay 30 June 1752 **Ruth Townsend**,[3] who was born in Oyster Bay about 1735,[4] the daughter of Silvanus and Letitia (Hedge) Townsend. Ruth probably died in Oyster Bay after 5 August 1785, the date she and her sister, Laticia, gave their slave, Suke, her freedom.[5]

Henry Dickinson's father, Zebulon Dickinson, gave Henry half of his estate, to take effect after the death of his third wife, Mary Doughty.[6] On 11 February 1756, Henry joined his brother, Townsend, in selling property in Oyster Bay which they had inherited from their father, Zebulon. His wife, Ruth, signed away her dower rights.[7]

Ruth Townsend's father, Silvanus Townsend, in his will, is said to have mentioned her. [8]

Ruth's parentage is proven by a deed in which Ruth joined her sister, Laticia (Townsend) Underhill in selling land in Oyster Bay which they had received from their father, Silvanus Townsend.[9] It is also proven by manumission papers which Ruth Dickinson and Laticia Underhill signed 5 August 1785, when they gave their Negro woman slave, Suke, her freedom.[10] Henry Dickinson was named for his uncle, Henry Dickinson[4], who, in his will dated 31 March 1733, probated 2 May 1733, called Henry Dickinson[5] "cousin," meaning "nephew," and gave him half of his lands lying in the Old Purchase of Oyster Bay, to take effect after the death of his wife, Phebe.[11]

On 11 February 1756, Henry Dickinson, with his brother, Townsend Dickinson, both of Oyster Bay, yeomen, sons of Zebulon Dickinson, late of Oyster Bay, deceased, for £356-10, sold to Daniel Parish of Oyster Bay, joiner, all of the houses, barns and lot which had belonged to their father, with half of the salt meadow adjoining Quaque Lane, being 2 acres more or less, along with the equal half of 39 acres of woodland. Ann Dickinson, the wife of Townsend Dickinson, and Ruth Dickinson, the wife of Henry Dickinson, surrendered their rights of dower. Witnesses were Absolam Townsend, Isaac Underhill and Penn Townsend. Henry Dickinson and Townsend Dickinson acknowledged the deed the same day.[12]

On 17 April 1760, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, yeoman, for £320 paid by Joseph Hagerman of the same place, sold him a certain tract of land in Cedar Swamp, Township of Oyster Bay, beginning at the southeasterly corner of Joseph Dickinson's land on the west of the highway, towards Musqueticove, etc., containing 45 acres and 113 sq. rods of land, together with all of the fences, fields, pastures, orchards, timber, trees, woods, underwoods, water courses, rivulets, rights, members hereditaments and

appurtenances appertaining . . . reserving and excepting the privilege of a gateway for me and my heirs and assigns to pass and repass to and across the said land here conveyed from my house to the Main Road. Henry's wife, Ruth Dickinson, surrendered her right of dower. Witnesses were Charity Hagerman and Samuel Willis. On 29 December 1761, Ruth and Henry Dickinson acknowledged their deed.[13]

On 11 May 1760, Henry Dickinson, his brother, Townsend Dickinson, and Epenetus Townsend witnessed the will of their second cousin, Joseph Dickinson of Oyster Bay, yeoman, husband of Sarah Hallock.[14]

On 21 October 1760, Henry Dickinson and his brother, Townsend Dickinson, and Cornelius Smith, signed as bondsmen when Townsend Dickinson was appointed as the administrator of the estate of John Townsend of Queens County, shoemaker.[15]

On 3 May 1762, Henry Dickinson of Oyster Bay, yeoman, for £1649-1-7 paid by Timothy Townsend of the same place, sold several parcels of land including the homestead with the dwelling house and improvements, lying at Cedar Swamp, bounded by the land of William Latten, Joseph Hagerman and the land lately belonging to Solomon Doty, deceased, excepting a Burying Place for the family of Zebulon Dickinson, deceased, and his friends forever. Also included was a piece of woodland lying in the New General Purchase of Oyster Bay contained in lots 29 and 30; also the equal half part of the Lott Plains lying within Williams' Purchase and Patent, "and all my right in Frost's Creek of Marsh or Creek of Thach, so-called. Ruth Dickinson, his wife, yielded her dower rights.[16]

On 24 April 1766, Henry Dickinson sold his Negro girl, Phillis, to Thomas Alsop.[17]

On 12 December 1783, Henry Dickinson witnessed the will of Gilbert Wright of Oyster Bay, along with William Seaman. This was proved 17 March 1784.[18] Gilbert Wright had married their daughter, Mary Townsend, who had been christened "Rose" but preferred to be called "Mary."[19]

See also Henry Dickinson's will. [20]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y.:[21]

i. **Mary**[6], born 12 March 1754; named "Rose" but changed it to "Mary."

ii. **Silvanus**, born 19 November 1755; crossed over Long Island Sound to Connecticut and served as a Lieutenant in the American Revolution.[22]

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1. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 208; *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 4:372. Liber 18:52 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #845297]. 2. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 12:269 (Gideon Wright) [FHL #845300]. 3. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 228. 4. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 208, 228. 5. OBTR 7:79 [FHL #844551]; *Townsend Mem.*, 208. 6. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 4:372, Liber 18:52 (Zebulon Dickinson) [FHL #845297]. 7. OBTR 6:220-24. 8. Probate recs. Sylvanus Townsend. 9. OBTR. 10. OBTR 7:79 [FHL #844551]; *Townsend Mem.*, 228-29. 11. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 3:110 (Henry Dickinson) [FHL #845296]. 12. OBTR 6:220-22. 13. OBTR 6:340-42 [FHL #844551]. 14. *NY County Wills* 22:133-35 (Joseph Dickinson) [FHL #875153]. 15. Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from New York Administration Bonds, 1753-1799*, 136. 16. OBTR 6:392-3 [FHL #844551]. Note that G. W. Cocks, in his index (OBTR 6:726) identifies this Henry Dickinson as "Henry (*Hen., Zeb., Jos., Jno.*)" because of a clerical error on line 3, p. 393, which states, "my Father Henry Dickinson, Deceased," instead of Henry's father's correct name, Zebulon. This Henry could not have been a son of Henry Dickinson[5] because Henry[5] did not marry until 1652 and could not have had a son named Henry old enough to have married a woman named Ruth, the same name as his mother, and to have deeded land in 1762. 17. MS Collection, New York Historical Society, as stated in Baker, *Desc. of Captain John Dickinson*, 214. 18. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 12:269 (Gideon Wright) [FHL #845300]. 19. Perrine, *Wright Family of Oyster Bay*, 96. 20. Queens Co. Prob. (Henry Dickinson). 21. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 208; Perrine, *Wright Family of Oyster Bay*, 96; Marguerite S. Dickinson, *Desc. of Captain John and Elizabeth Howland Dickinson*, 32. 22. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:193; Mather, *Refugees of 1776 from Long Island to Connecticut*, 332.

40. **Richard Harcourt**[5] *(Nathaniel[4], Mercy Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., about 1720,[1] the only surviving son of Nathaniel and Hetty/Hester/Esther (Townsend) Harcourt. He died in Ulster Co., New York, after 14 January 1771, the date he made his will, and before 15 July 1771, the date his will was probated.[2] He was called "of Newburgh Precinct, Ulster Co." when he made his will, but probably died in the Town of Marlborough, sometimes called "New Marlborough." He was buried next to his wife in the burying-ground at Lattintown, Ulster Co., N.Y., twenty miles from Marlborough, near his wife's relatives.[3]

Richard Harcourt married in Oyster Bay about 1750 **Mercy Latting**,[4] who was born about 1727 in Oyster Bay or Lattingtown, Long Island,[5] possibly the daughter of John and Martha (Coles) Latting, who moved to Lattintown, Ulster Co., N.Y., in 1753, about the same time that Richard and Mercy settled in Marlborough. Mercy probably died in Marlborough, (or New Marlborough), N.Y., before 14 January 1771, the date her husband made his will and did not mention her.[6] She was buried in the burying ground in Lattintown near her parents, brothers and sisters.[7]

Richard was less than six years of age when his father, Nathaniel Harcourt, died, as is shown by the fact that, on 13 June 1726, Richard's uncle, Micajah Townsend, sold land to Rebecca Simson which he had acquired from Richard's father and grandfather, Nathaniel and Benjamin Harcourt. Richard's mother, Esther Harcutt [*sic*], "widow of Nathaniel Harcutt," surrendered her dower right in the property.[8] Three years earlier, 27 September 1723, Richard's father and grandfather had sold all of their property in Oyster Bay, including a house, lands and meadows, as well as all of the moveable estate such as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, "both within and without," to Micajah Townsend for £300.[9] The 1726 sale of property by Micajah Townsend indicates that his "purchase" of "all of the property" of Benjamin and Nathaniel Harcourt in 1723 was actually a way to make Micajah Townsend the legal trustee and caretaker of the property which his sister, Esther (Townsend) Harcourt, and her son, Richard, would inherit after Nathaniel's death.

As a young man, Richard Harcourt was a cordwainer (shoemaker) in Oyster Bay.[10] He moved across Long Island Sound to Greenwich, Conn., where he was called Richard Harker of Greenwich, when he bought 31½ acres of land, "wanting 12 rods," in Greenwich, Fairfield County, Conn., 20 February 1744/5, for £100-12sh, from Lidia Desco, "now of the Township of Oyster Bay in Queens County on Nassau Island, Province of New York," widow and executrix of the estate of John Desco of Hempstead, Long Island, N.Y. Witnesses were Joseph Carpenter, Richard's uncle, Micajah Townsend, and Thomas Pearcall, Jr. The deed was recorded 27 March 1746/7.[11] The land in Greenwich was on the border between Connecticut and New York. On 17 May 1745, Richard Harcurt of Greenwich, cordwinder, signed an indenture amounting to £100 paid to Jacob Franks of New York City, merchant, and his wife, Abigail, for a house and land in Oyster Bay in Richard's "actual possession," which had belonged to his grandfather and father, Benjamin and Nathaniel Harcourt. The indenture was signed by Jacob Franks and Abigail Franks. Witnesses were Zebulon Wright and Richard's uncle, Jonadab Townsend.[12] This indenture apparently covered a mortgage which Richard Harcourt paid off to Jacob Franks.

Richard did not remain in Greenwich, Conn., for long. On 10 April 1747, Richard Harcourt of the Township of Greenwich, County of Fairfield and Colony of Connecticut, yeoman, sold his land in Greenwich for £100 to Mary Allyn of Madnan's Neck in the Township of Hempstead, Queens Co., N.Y., widow. Witnesses were Benjamin Smith and James Cromwell. This deed was recorded 11 April 1747.[13] Richard Harcourt signed his name, as

befits the judge he was to become when he settled in Ulster County several years later.

Richard returned to Oyster Bay where, in a deed dated 6 January 1749/50, his uncle, Micajah Townsend, deeded to Richard Harker [*sic*], now of Oyster Bay, shoemaker, for £78 New York money, 56 acres of land, more or less, which had been laid out to his grandfather, Benjamin Harker, and which Benjamin Harker and his son, Nathaniel Harker, had sold and conveyed to Micajah Townsend, and which Micajah Townsend had conveyed to Samuel Byard of New York City, who reconveyed it back again to Micajah Townsend, who then conveyed it to Richard Harcourt. This deed was signed by Micajah Townsend and witnessed by Penn Townsend and Jacob Seamons, Jr. It was acknowledged by Micajah Townsend 15 March 1753.[14]

On 29 January 1749/50, Richard Harcut [*sic*] paid £12 current money of New York to [his grandmother], Widow Esther Townsend of Oyster Bay, for three-quarters of an acre of land, more or less, in Oyster Bay, adjoining Richard's own land and meadow. Esther Townsend made her mark. Witnesses were John Parrish and Townsend Parish. On 2 February 1753, Widow Hester [*sic*] Townsend appeared before Samuel Townsend, Justice of the Peace, and acknowledged that this deed was her voluntary act .[15]

About 1754 Richard and Mercy (Latting) Harcourt settled in the Town of Marlborough, Ulster County, N.Y., where he purchased 1000 acres of land lying between the villages of Marlborough and Milton and extending west to the Lattintown road. Mercy's family settled twenty miles away in Lattintown.[16] Richard and Mercy Harcourt named a daughter "Esther," in memory of Richard's mother, Esther/Hester/Hetty Townsend.[17]

Richard Harcourt filled many important posts in the Town of Marlborough. In 1758 he was "commissioned one of His Majesty's Justices for the Colony of New York." He drew up many of the early deeds and papers for his section of the county.[18]

Richard Harcourt of Newburgh Precinct, Ulster Co., N.Y., in his will dated 14 January 1771, proved 15 July 1771, did not mention his wife who had probably died previously. He mentioned his mother, Esther Harcourt of Oyster Bay, and gave her "the best room in the west end of the old house, and a living for her to be raised for her out of my estate during her natural life." He gave all of his moveable estate to his five daughters when they became of age, but did not name them. He bequeathed all of his buildings and 150 acres of land to his son, Nathaniel, and directed him to bring up his brother and sisters. He gave his son, John, 106 acres of land. He named his friends, John Mory and John Yong, and his son, Nathaniel, as his executors.

The witnesses were Elijah Lewis, mariner, Zadock Lewis and Peninah Springer.[19]

Children (**Harcourt**), the first probably born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, N.Y., the rest born in Marlborough, N.Y., in the order given by Sylvester in his *History of Ulster County, N.Y.*:[20]

i. **Nathaniel**[6], born about 1752; named in his father's will. Acccording to his gravestone in Lattintown Ground, he was 70 years of age when he died, 11 January 1823.[21] He served in the Ulster Co. Militia during the Revolutionary War.[22]
ii. **Hannah**, probably born about 1754.
iii. **Esther**, probably born about 1757; named for her grandmother, Hetty/Esther Townsend, and her great-grandmother, Esther (Smith) Townsend.
iv. **Anne**, probably born about 1759.
v. **John**, born in 1761; birth date from pension application; named by his father in his will. He served in the Ulster Co. Militia during the Revolutionary War; applied for a pension which was denied.[23]
vi. **Mercy**, probably born about 1763.
vii. Fifth daughter, unnamed, mentioned in her father's will.

References

1. OBTR 6:88-89 [FHL #844551; Berthold Fernow, *Calendar of Wills, Albany, N.Y., 1626-1836*, (reprt. 1967, Baltimore, Md.), 190 (Richard Harcourt); WNYHS, "Abstracts of Wills on File in the Surrogate's Office, City of New York, June 6, 1766 - November 29, 1771," 7:434 (Richard Harcourt) [FHL #845298]. 2. Ibid. 3. Nathan Bartlett Sylvester, *History of Ulster County, New York* (Philadelphia 1880), 2:103; Charles H. Cochrane, *History of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y.* (Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 1887), 166. 4. Sylvester, *Hist. of Ulster Co., N.Y.* 2:103. 5. Ibid.; John B. Latting, "The Latting Family," *NYGBR* 2:15; Mercy was not listed but this family moved to Lattintown, Ulster Co., N.Y., where Mercy's family is known to have lived. 6. *WNYHS* 7:434 (Richard Harcourt) [FHL #845298]; Fernow, *Calendar of Wills, 1626-1836*, 190 (Richard Harcourt). 7. Sylvester, *Hist. of Ulster County, N.Y.*, 2:103; Cochrane, *Hist. of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y.*, 166. 8. OBTR 4:260-61 [FHL #844550]. 9. OBTR 5:43-44 [FHL #844550]. 10. Seversmith, *Colonial Families of Long Island, New York and Connecticut* 3:1270-71. 11. Greenwich, Conn., Deeds 6:20 [FHL #4315], indexed under both Harcourt and Harker; Spencer Mead, *Ye Historie of Ye Town of Greenwich, Conn* (NY 1911), 457. 12. OBTR 5:364-66 [FHL #844550]. 13. Greenwich, Conn., Deeds 6:21 [FHL #4315]. 14. OBTR 6:88-89 [FHL #844551]. 15. OBTR 6:38-39 [FHL #844551]. 16. Sylvester, *Hist. of Ulster Co., N.Y.*, 2:103. 17. Ibid. 18. Cochrane, *Hist. of the Town of Marlborough, Ulster Co., N.Y.*, 166. 19. WYNHS 7:434 (Richard Harcourt) [FHL #845298]. 20. Ibid.; Cochrane, in *Hist. of Marlborough, N.Y.*,

166, gave Nathaniel's year of birth as 1748; order of children's births given above is from Sylvester, *Hist. of Ulster Co., N.Y.*, 2:103. 21. J. Wilson Poucher and Byron J. Terwilliger, *Old Gravestones of Ulster County, N.Y.* (Kingston, N.Y. 1931), 122: "Lattingtown Ground: 32. Harcourt, Nathaniel, Jan. 11, 1823, 70 yrs." 22. Ruth P. Heidgerd, *Ulster County in the Revolution* (1977), 108; James A. Roberts, *New York in the Revolution as Colony and State* (Albany, N.Y. 1897), 220. 23. Ibid.; Virgil D. White, *Gen. Abstracts of Revolutionary War Pension Files*, 2:1514: "John Harcourt, R4589, N.Y. Line; appl. 24 June Ashtabula, Ohio; sol. was b. in 1761 in New Maltbury, N.Y. & he lived there at enl."

41. **John Townsend**[5] *(Freelove Dickinson[4], Samuel[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1712,[1] the son of Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend. John died between 24 May 1788, the date he made his will, and 21 June 1788, the date his will was probated. He was buried in St. Paul's Church yard, East Chester, Westchester Co., N.Y.[2]

John Townsend married first, in 1739 **Anna/Anne Gedney**,[3] who was probably born in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y., about 1720,[4] the daughter of John and Mary (—) Gedney of Scarsdale, N.Y. Anna died in East Chester before 1761, the year her husband married his second wife.[5]

John Townsend married second, before 1761, widow **Susannah (Guion) Morgan**,[6] who was probably born in New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., 1721,[7] the daughter of Lewis and Dinah (Devoe) Guion. She was the widow of Charles Morgan of East Chester, by whom she had sons named James and Charles Morgan, and daughters Abigail, Mary, Nancy, Philip [*sic*], and Susannah Morgan,[8] none of whom were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. Susannah died 5 February 1808,[9] and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, East Chester, N.Y.

John Townsend's father, Daniel Townsend, died when John and his brother were very young. Their maternal grandfather, Samuel Dickinson, was named as one of the executors of their father's will in which Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend's children were mentioned but not named.[10] Proof that John Dickinson of East Chester was the son of Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend was found in a deed in which John and his brother, Benjamin, sold land in Oyster Bay which had come to them through their father, Daniel Townsend, from his Townsend grandparents.[11]

John Gedney of Scarsdale, the father of John Dickinson's first wife, Anna Gedney, in his will dated 13 March 1765, proved 11 October 1766, mentioned his wife, Mary, sons Bartholomew and John Gedney, and daughters Mary, Martha, Ruth, Esther, and "the children of my daughter Anna, deceased."[12]

The parentage of John's second wife, Susannah, is proven by a deed dated 15 November 1748, in which Susannah and her first husband, Charles Morgan, "late Susannah Guion, one of the daughters and devisee of Lewis Guion, deceased, and his wife, Dinah," and her sisters and their husbands, sold land in Eastchester and New Rochelle, Westchester Co., N.Y., to Alexander Allair.[13]

John Townsend was over six feet tall. He moved from Oyster Bay to East Chester, Westchester Co., N.Y., in 1738, when the Province of New York began to guarantee clear titles to land which new settlers bought in that area. John Townsend was a Quaker before he married Anne Gedney, who was an Episcopalian. He contributed to the fund for building the Episcopal Church in East Chester.[14] He was treasurer of New Rochelle in 1765, 1767 and 1771. In 1771 he also served as Church Warden.[15]

John Townsend of East Chester, Westchester Co., N.Y., in his will dated 24 May 1788, probated at Pelham, Westchester Co., N.Y., 21 June 1788, bequeathed to his second wife, Susannah, the large room on the west side of his house and the two west bedrooms, with the privilege of doing all kinds of housework throughout the whole house. She was to have a sufficient supply of firewood, a supply of fruit and cider, pasture for one cow and one horse, two fat hogs, the use of the well and the garden, four bushels each per year of wheat, rye and buckwheat, the privilege of raising poultry, all of the linen and yarn in the house "that she has got by her industry," etc., as long as she remained his widow. She was also to have all of the bills, bonds, notes "and other writings which she had of her own property," together with the movables of every kind which belonged to her at the time of her marriage," etc. He gave his oldest son, John Townsend, £40 in New York money, and his wearing apparel. Son Elijah Townsend was given 20 acres "more or less," of land lying northeast of his father's farm, and a Negro boy named Hance. He gave £40 each to his daughters, Freelove Pinkney and Sebe Pinkney. He gave his daughter, Margaret Sneden, £10. He gave his daughter, Martha Ward, £20, and his Negro girl Nan. He directed his son, Daniel Townsend, to pay all of the legacies within two years after his death. Daniel was to have all of his father's lands, tenements and hereditaments not before mentioned, after paying all of the legacies. His wench, Hannah, was to be sold to go towards paying the legacies, "but she must chuse [*sic*] her Master." His Negro girl, Ester, was to live with his wife, Susannah, until she became 28 years of age, and then she was to be free to go where she pleased. His Negro man, Newport, was to live with son Daniel Townsend "and be maintained by him when he is not able to get his living." Daniel was to "faithfully carry, see and order every particular mentioned" unto his father's wife, Susannah, who was

Daniel's stepmother. Daniel was to inherit all of the remaining movable effects, both indoors and out, not already given before, and also his father's Negro boy, Michael. He nominated his son, Daniel Townsend, "son" [son-in-law], Isaac Ward, and trusty friend, Benjamin Morgan, as joint executors. The witnesses were Benjamin Drake, Ward Hunt and Robert Morrell. Letters of administration were granted to Daniel Townsend and Benjamin Morgan. On 21 June 1788, "and of our Independence the Twelfth," at Pelham, Westchester County, Benjamin Drake, Ward Hunt and Robert Morrell testified that they had witnessed John Townsend sign his will.[16]

Children (**Townsend**), all by first wife, Anne Gedney, born in East Chester, Westchester Co., N.Y.:[17]

i. **Freelove**[6], born in 1740; called Freelove Pinkney and given £40 by her father in his will.
ii. **John**, born about 1743; given £40 in his father's will.[18]
iii. **Margaret**, born about 1745; called Margaret Sneden and given £10 by her father in his will.
iv. **Mary/Sebe**, born about 1747; called Sebe Pinkney and given £40 by her father in his will.
v. **James**, born about 1749; lost at sea on an "armed vessel."[19]
vi. **Elijah**, born 8 June 1751; given 20 acres of land and a Negro Boy named Hanse, by his father in his will.
vii. **Martha**, born about 1753; called Martha Ward and given £20 and a Negro girl, Nan, by her father in his will; her husband, Isaac Ward, was called "son" by her father, and was named as a joint executor, with her brother, Daniel.
viii. **Daniel**, born about 1756; named as a joint executor of his father's will in which he received the bulk of the property and a Negro man, Newport.

References

1. OBTR 5:195-97; Townsend, *Townsend Memorial*, 137. 2. Westchester Co. Prob. A:59-63 (John Townsend) [FHL #595623]; *NYGBR* (April 1924) 55:146 (John Townsend); Townsend, *Townsend Memorial*, 138. 3. Norman Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs, A Genealogical Dictionary of Westchester, N.Y., Families Prior to 1755* (Bowie, Md. 1988), 93. 4. Pelletreau, *Early Wills of Westchester Co., N.Y., 1664-1784* (John Gedney), 217. 5. Ibid. 6. Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs*, 171. 7. Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs*, 171; Deed of Lewis Guion's heirs to Alexander Allair, found in Jeanne A. Forbes, *New Rochelle Town Records* (1916), 273-80. 8. Pelletreau, *Early Wills of Westchester Co., N.Y., 1664-1784* (Charles Morgan), 175. 9. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 138. 10. *NYHSC, Abstracts of Wills* 2:248 (Daniel Townsend). 11. OBTR 5:195-97. 12. Pelletreau, *Early Wills of Westchester Co., N.Y., 1664-1784* (John Gedney), 217. 13. Jeanne A. Forbes, *New Rochelle Town Recs.*, 273-80. 14. Townsend,

Townsend Mem., 137-38. 15. Forbes, *New Rochelle Town Recs.*, 336, 343, 346. 16. Westchester Co. Surrogate Ct. A:59-63 (John Townsend) [FHL #595623]. 17. Ibid.; Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 137-38, all eight children. 18. For an account of the family of John Dickinson[6], son of John and Anne (Gedney) Dickinson, see *The Mayflower Quarterly* (August 1985) 51:136-38. 19.Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 139.

42. **Benjamin Townsend**[5] *(Freelove Dickinson*[4]*, Samuel*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1714,[1] the son of Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend. Benjamin died in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y., before 5 May 1775, the date his wife was named as the administrator of his estate.[2]

Benjamin Townsend married probably in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y., about 1740 **Elizabeth (?Carpenter)**,[3] who was born in New Rochelle, Westchester County, N.Y., "the daughter of one of the Huguenots at New Rochelle."[4] Elizabeth died, probably in Scarsdale, after 5 May 1775.[5] [Note: This Benjamin Townsend, born about 1714, did not marry Elizabeth Frost, daughter of George and Ann (Coles) Frost. The Benjamin Townsend who married Elizabeth Frost was born in 1623, the son of Jacob and Phebe (Seaman) Townsend.[6]]

Benjamin Townsend's father, Daniel Townsend, died in 1722, while Benjamin was still a child. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Dickinson, was named as one of the executors of Daniel Townsend's will in which Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend's children were mentioned but not named.[7] Proof that Benjamin Dickinson of Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y., was the son of Daniel and Freelove (Dickinson) Townsend was found in a deed dated 13 May 1741, in which Benjamin Townsend and his brother, John, sold land in Oyster Bay which they had inherited from their Townsend grandparents, through their father, Daniel Townsend.[8]

Benjamin Townsend of Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y., farmer, died intestate. On 1 May 1775, letters of administration were granted in Westchester County, N.Y., to his wife, Elizabeth Townsend. Her bondsmen were Benedict Carpenter, farmer, and James Carpenter, carpenter, all of Scarsdale. Witnesses were Albert Ogden and David Dayton.[9]

Child (**Townsend**), born in Scarsdale, Westchester Co., N.Y.:[10]

i. ?**Ruddock**[6], born about 1742; named for his paternal grandmother, Jane Ruddock, and for his uncle, Ruddock Townsend, full brother of his father, Daniel Townsend.

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1. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 137, 142. 2. *NYHSC (Abstracts of Wills)* 8:374 (Benjamin Townsend). 3. Townsend, *Townsend Memorial*, 142, no date given; Lawrence D. Townsend, M.D., *A System of Genealogical Identification for the Townsend Family* (Oyster Bay, N.Y. 1975), 30 and *Supplement*, referring to family data sheets [FHL #1036932]. 4. Ibid. 5. *NYHSC (Abstracts of Wills)* 8:374 (Benjamin Townsend). 6. Josephine C. Frost, *Frost Genealogy*, 38; Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 97, 102. 7. *NY Abstracts of Wills* 2:248 (Daniel Townsend). 8. OBTR 5:195-97 [FHL #844550]. 9. Westchester Co. Prob. Recs. Q-2:29 (Benjamin Townsend) [FHL #0478744]; *NYHSC (Abstracts of Wills)* 8:374 (Benjamin Townsend); Kenneth Scott, *Genealogical Data from Administration Papers from the New York State Court of Appeals in Albany* (1972), 319. 10. Townsend, *Townsend Mem.*, 142.

43. **Isaac Gibbs**[5] *(Richard[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1726,[1] the son of Richard and Rebecca (Cowgill) Gibbs. Isaac died after 1766, the date one of his daughters was born in Chesterfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J., and probably before 2 February 1774, when his daughter, Amelia Gibbs, was appointed as the executrix of the estate of her grandfather, Henry Hall.[2]

Isaac Gibbs married in Mansfield 22 October 1748 **Martha Hall**,[3] who was the daughter of Henry Hall.[4] Martha died after a daughter was born in Chesterfield Township in 1766, and before 2 February 1774, when her daughter, Amelia Gibbs, was named as the executrix of Martha's father's intestate estate.[5]

It has erroneously been said that it was "Francis" Gibbs who married Martha Hall 22 October 1748.[6] But the marriage bond shows that the application was made out by Isaac's uncle, Francis Gibbs[4], acting in the place of Isaac's deceased father, Richard Gibbs[4], who had died many years earlier, to obtain a license for Isaac Gibbs[5] of Mansfield, yeoman, to marry Martha Hall of Mansfield, spinster. Attached was a consent dated 8 mo. 21, 1748, signed by Henry Hall, giving his permission for the marriage of his daughter to Isaac Gibbs.[7]

Isaac's father, Richard Gibbs, died rather young, without leaving a will. His mother, Rebeckah, was appointed as administratrix of the estate, but the children were not named.[8] However, Isaac's grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, mentioned Isaac, his brother, Joseph and his two sisters, Rebekah and Susannah. He bequeathed to Isaac, son of Richard Gibbs, dec., the "westward half" of his plantation when he became 21 years of age, excepting the lower west room in the house, which was to belong to his grandfather's second wife, Anna Gibbs, if she chose to live there.[9]

Very few records have been found for Isaac Gibbs. In an indenture dated 30 March 1751, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., of Mansfield, yeoman, sold 6 acres, 3 roods, less 8 perches of land "that was devised to him by his grandfather," to Joseph Pope of Mansfield for £20-8. This was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of his brother, Benjamin Gibbs, and William Heuling. The money was not paid by Joseph Pope until 10 May 1751, "endorsed" by John Gibbs and Thomas Richards. On 9 November 1759, William Heulings, Esq., "one of the subscribing witnesses to the within indenture," appeared in court and affirmed that he saw Isaac Gibbs, Jr., the grantor, deliver the same.[10]

In another indenture dated 13 October 1753, Isaac Gibbs, Jr., of Mansfield, and Martha, his wife, sold for £398-0-0, to Job Harvey of Mansfield, taylor, 170¼ acres of land which had been devised to him by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield, deceased. Witnesses were John Imlay, Job Talman and Isaac De Coue. On 22 May 1760, Isaac De Coue personally appeared before Judge Joseph Nobel in the Court of Common Pleas, and said he had witnessed Isaac and his wife, Martha, sign the deed, which was recorded 19 January 1761.[11]

Isaac and Martha Gibbs had at least two daughters who were listed, but not named, 21 September 1763 and 22 March 1766, in the records of a doctor who practiced in Chesterfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J.[12] Isaac Gibbs married Martha Hall 22 October 1748, and must have had other children born between 1749 and 1763. One of these was certainly the Amelia Gibbs of Mansfield Township, Burlington Co., who was appointed as the administratrix of the intestate estate of Martha's father, Henry Hall of Burlington Co., deceased, 2 February 1774. Amelia's uncle, Joseph Gibbs of Mansfield Township, Isaac Gibbs's younger brother, was named as her fellowbondsman.[13]

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Chesterfield Township, N.J., probably incomplete:[14]

i. **Amelia**[6], born about 1749; named as executrix of the estate of her grandfather, Henry Hall, dec., 2 February 1774.
ii. Unnamed daughter, born 21 September 1763.
iii. Unnamed daughter, born 22 March 1766.

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. "Burlington County Births, 1753-1773," Frank H. Stewart, *Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany, No. 2*, 16, 21; *NJA* 34:218 (Henry Hall); Burlington Co. Prob. 15:524 (Henry Hall) [FHL #522721]. 3. *Gen. Magazine of New Jersey* 21:95. 4. Ibid. 5. "Burlington County Births, 1753-1773," Frank H. Stewart,

Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany, No. 2, 16, 21; *NJA* 34:218 (Henry Hall); Burlington Co. Prob. 15:524 (Henry Hall) [FHL #522721]. 6. Nelson, *N.J. Marriage Recs.*, 155. 7. *Gen. Magazine of New Jersey* 21:95. 8. *NJA* 30:196 (Richard Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 3015-21 (Richard Gibbs) [FHL #545446]. 9. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]; Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 10. West Jersey Deeds (1751) U377-79 [FHL #460059]. 11. West Jersey Deeds (1753) Q148 [FHL #460057]. 12. "Burlington Co. Births, 1753-1773," Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2.*, 16, 21. 13. *NJA* 34:218 (Henry Hall); Burlington Co. Prob. 15:524 (Henry Hall) [FHL #522721]. 14. Ibid.; "Burlington Co. Births," Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2.*, 16, 21.

44. **Rebeckah Gibbs**[5] *(Richard[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1729,[1] the daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Cowgill) Gibbs. Rebeckah died after 10th 7th mo. 1788, the date she was listed as "Rebecca Allen, widow," an original member of the Bristol Monthly Meeting, under the Falls Monthly Meeting, Bucks Co., Penn., 10th 7th mo., 1788.[2]

Rebeckah Gibbs married, as his second wife, in Burlington Monthly Meeting 2 January 1746/7 **John Allen** of Philadelphia, Pa.[3] John Allen married previously, a wife whose name has not been discovered, by whom he had a daughter, Sarah, who was named in his will.[4] Sarah was not a descendant of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. John Allen died in Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., after 30, 1st mo. 1758, the date he made his will, and before 15 October 1763, the date his will was probated.[5]

Rebeckah's father, Richard Gibbs, died intestate. His children were minors and were not named in the settlement of his estate.[6] However, Rebeckah was named by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, and was to be given £58 when she became 18 years of age. When the final accounting was recorded for Isaac's estate, 20 July 1767, it was shown that Rebeckah's husband, John Allen, had received her share, "as his wife's legacy," listed in three entries of £173-5-9, £9-9-0 and £3-7-3.[7] Her sister, Susannah, apparently died young, unmarried, before the distribution, because she was not mentioned with Rebeckah in the final accounting of their grandfather's estate. Therefore, Rebeckah must have received Susannah's share along with her own. This occurred before 1762, the year Rebeckah was called "widow Rebeckah Gibbs," when she moved from Bucks Co., Pa., back to Burlington Co., N.J.[8]

On 7 November 1746/7, John Allen was given a certificate by the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to go to the Burlington Monthly Meeting "to marry Rebecca Gibbs."[9]

John and Rebeckah Allen lived in Burlington Co., N.J., from 1746 to 1758, and in Falls Township, Bucks Co., Pa., from 1758 to 1765. Widow Rebeckah Allen and her children, Rebeccah, William and Achsah, moved back to Burlington County, 9-5-1765, and lived there until 1780. They were back in Falls Township, Pa., in 1780.[10] These two communities are about ten miles apart, across the Delaware River. Two of their children were married in Bristol, Pa., which is less than five miles from Burlington, N.J.

John Allen of the Borough of Bristol, County of Bucks and Province of Pennsylvania, in his will dated 30, 1st mo. 1758, probated 15 October 1763, gave his Negro Woman, Rose, to his wife. He gave his daughter, Sarah Dickinson, £4. He then directed that all of his real estate was to be sold by his executrix and executor, and the proceeds were to be prudently invested. His daughter, Sarah "being first paid," he said that the rest of his estate was to be divided in equal proportions, among his wife, his son, William, and his daughter, Rebecca. "But in case of the death of either of my said live children, William and Rebecca, before they arrive to such age as they might by law receive and give discharge for same," their share was to go to the surviving child. In case of the death of both, then his wife was to possess the whole estate. He made his loving wife, Rebecca Allen, and his friend, Joseph Atkinson, "Executrix and Executor." Witnesses were John Gilbert, William Bard and William Buckley. On 15 October 1763, John de Normandie testified that William Bard, the last he heard, was at Detroit or Niagara, in the King's service, and that William Buckley had "dyed four years ago." On 24 October 1763, John Gilbert swore that he had seen John Allen sign his will. The same day, Letters Testamentary were granted to Rebecca Allen, executrix, by Richard Gibbs, Deputy Register.[11]

Children (**Allen**), born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J.[12]

i. **Rebeckah**[6], born 26 September 1754; named in her father's will.
ii. **William**, born 11 April 1757; named in his father's will.
iii. **Achsah**, born in January 1761, after her father made his will; listed in Quaker records.

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Gardner Coll.: Allen File, MS, Rutgers Univ. Lib. [FHL #854111]. 11. Bucks Co., Pa., Prob. 3:92-94 (John Allen of Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.) [FHL #172900]. 12. Ibid.; Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:953; Gardner Coll.: Allen File, MS, Rutgers Univ. Lib. [FHL #854111].

45. **Joseph Gibbs**[5] *(Richard[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1732,[1] the son of Richard and Rebecca (Cowgill) Gibbs. Joseph died before 31 March 1789, the date his second wife, Elizabeth, was named as the administratrix of his estate.[2]

Joseph Gibbs married first, 18 June 1757, **Mary Clark**,[3] who has not been identified. Mary died after 30 June 1770, the date she signed a deed with her husband, and before 6 January 1776, the date her husband sold property without her signature.[4]

Joseph Gibbs married second, before 3 February 1784 **Elizabeth**,[5] who has not been identified further. Elizabeth died after 31 March 1789, the date she was appointed as the administratrix of her deceased husband's intestate estate.[6]

Joseph's father, Richard Gibbs, died at a young age, intestate. Joseph's mother, Rebecca, was appointed as the administratrix of her husband's estate. No children were named.[7] However, Joseph and his brother, Isaac, and sisters, Rebeckah and Susannah were left bequests by their grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, (Sr.), of Mansfield, in his will. Joseph was given the easterly half of his grandfather's plantation, "and a tract up the rode," when he reached the age of 21 years.[8]

There are many deeds showing that Joseph Gibbs sold small parcels of land from his property in Mansfield from 1763 until 1784. In an indenture dated 15 June 1763, Joseph Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, and his wife, Mary, sold a tract of land containing one-half acre and 12 square perches in Mansfield for £42 to his cousin, Sarah Gibbs's husband, John Hutchins, shopkeeper. [See #52, Sarah Gibbs[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] Howland, John[1])*]. This transaction was acknowledged 10 August 1763.[9] On 10 October 1765, Joseph Gibbs and Mary his wife, sold to Henry Delatush, Jr., for £85-15, a piece of land containing one acre, one rood and seven square perches, on the south side of Mount Pleasant Road, part of the plantation left to him by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, late of Mansfield. Joseph and Mary Gibbs acknowledged the deed 2 July 1768.[10] A map of the property was also recorded.[11] On 28 November 1766, a dispute arose between John Buffin and Joseph Gibbs about their property line near a tavern called "The Black Horse." To settle it, Joseph paid John Buffin £30. The witnesses were Thomas Richard, Arthur Edwards and Michael Buffin.

This settlement was not made a matter of record until 24 January 1784, when Michael Buffin acknowledged that he had seen John Buffin sign the agreement. It was recorded 16 March 1785.[12]

In an indenture dated 22 July 1769, Joseph Gibbs and Mary, his wife, sold to Job Harvey of Mansfield, for £180-6-7, a tract of meadow lands containing 14 acres, 3/4 and 15 perches, part of the eastern part of the plantation which Isaac Gibbs, the Elder, of Mansfield, deceased, bequeathed to his grandson, Joseph Gibbs, son of Richard Gibbs. The witness was John Black. Joseph and his wife, Mary, acknowledged the deed, 31 July 1769.[13]

On 1 November 1769, Joseph Gibbs and Mary his wife, mortgaged 60 acres of land to Thomas Shreve for £266-4-6. This land bordered on the road which ran from the Black Horse to the property of Martin Gibbs. The loan was to be repaid in one year and was recorded 2 November 1769.[14] On 30 June 1770, Joseph Gibbs and his wife, Mary, mortgaged for one year to Joseph Imlay, three tracts of land in Mansfield for £330. The first piece, on which Abel Sharky, blacksmith, lived, contained 6 acres; the second, called "Old Fields," encompassed 30 acres; the third piece contained 8 acres, 3 roods and 22 perches. This mortgage was recorded 27 August 1770.[15]

In an indenture dated 6 January 1776, Joseph Gibbs, yeoman, sold to Henry Delatush, cooper, 2¼ acres for £11-5. This was signed by Joseph Gibbs in the presence of Job Evans and John Black, apparently a relative of his first wife. This deed was not signed by his first wife, Mary, as had previous indentures and deeds, signifying that Mary must have been either ill or already deceased. This deed was acknowledged by Joseph Gibbs, 2 February 1785.[16]

On 16 November 1782, Joseph Gibbs and his second wife, Elizabeth, sold two acres of land and premises to John Pope, merchant, for £22-10 in gold and silver, lawful money of New Jersey. This was acknowledged by Joseph and Elizabeth Gibbs 18 November 1782.[17] On 3 September 1783, Joseph Gibbs and his second wife, Elizabeth, sold 68 rods of land to Marmaduke Watson Curtis for £13-10. This was acknowledged by both Joseph and Elizabeth, 3 September 1783.[18]

Another land dispute, this time between Joseph Gibbs and John Pope, was taken to court 3 February 1784. Joseph Gibbs and his "then wife, Mary," had conveyed a half acre and 12 square perches of land to Joshua Gibbs and his wife, Hannah, and an adjoining lot of one-quarter of an acre to Snyder Brown. Both lots were conveyed to John Hutchins and his wife, Sarah Gibbs, who conveyed it to Peter Tallman, etc. In the resulting land dispute, the land was resurveyed and the disagreement was settled by John Pope paying Joseph and Elizabeth Gibbs five shillings. This was acknowledged by Joseph and Elizabeth Gibbs 5 February 1784.[19] On 10

May 1784, Joseph Gibbs and his wife, Elizabeth, sold 1 acre and 38 perches of land to Jacob Vansewer of Mansfield for £165 in gold and silver money. This deed was acknowledged 26 May 1784.[20]

Joseph Gibbs of Mansfield died intestate before 31 March 1789, the date his widow, Elizabeth, was appointed administratrix of his estate. Fellow Bondsman was William Carslake. The inventory, amounting to £136-11-0, was taken by Abel Starkey and Jonathan Barton. It included a silver watch, silver buckles, a black walnut desk, a walnut dining table, a corner cupboard, feather beds and coverlets, a long fowling gun and four long horns and powder and shot, carpenter's tools, farming equipment, hay, grain, one two-horse wagon and one covered wagon, among many other possessions. On 28 September 1789 Jonathan Barton affirmed that he and Abel Starkey had appraised the property truthfully.[21] There were no papers in the probate file which named Joseph's heirs or showed the distribution of his estate.

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., by his first wife, Mary Clark:[22]

i. **Rebecca**[6], recorded 13 November 1757.
ii. **George**, recorded 13 May 1759.
iii. **Charlotte**, born 26 October 1766.
iv. ? **Susannah**.
v. ? **Agnes**.

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1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. *NJA* 36:88 (Joseph Gibbs). 3. Nelson, *N.J. Marriage Recs.*, 155. 4. Burlington Co. Mortgages A:103 [FHL #842362]; Burlington Co. Deeds A:42-44 [FHL #842220]. 5. Burlington Co. Deeds A:10-12 [FHL #842200]. 6. *NJA* 36:88 (Joseph Gibbs). 7. *NJA* 30:196 (Richard Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 3015-21 C (Richard Gibbs) [FHL #545446]. 8. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 9. Burlington Co. Deeds A:70-73 [FHL #842200]. 10. West Jersey Deeds (1764) Z 84-87 [FHL #460061]. 11. West Jersey Deeds R:543 [FHL #460057]. 12. Burlington Co. Deeds A:4-5 [FHL #842200]. 13. West Jersey Deeds (1769) AH:18-21 [FHL #460065]. 14. Burlington Co. Mortgages A:85-86 [FHL #842362]. 15. Burlington Co. Mortgages A:103 [FHL #842362]. 16. Burlington Co. Deeds A:42-44 [FHL #842200]. 17. Burlington Co. Deeds A:18-20 [FHL #842200]. 18. Burlington Co. Deeds A:16-17 [FHL #842200]. 19. Burlington Co. Deeds A:10-12 [FHL #842200]. 20. Burlington Co. Deeds A:45-47 [FHL #842200]. 21. *NJA* 36:88 (Joseph Gibbs); Burlington Co., Prob. #11286 C (Joseph Gibbs) [FHL #459326]. 22. *Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany* (Woodbury, N.J., 1918, reprt. 1971), No. 2, 10, 13, 22 [FHL #896899]; first two as "Joseph Gibs, daughter," "Joseph Gibbs, son," third as "Joseph and Martha [*sic*], daughter." Last two not corroborated.

74. **Susannah Gibbs**[5] *(Richard*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1734,[1] the daughter of Richard and Rebecca (Cowgill) Gibbs. Susannah probably died before the estate of her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, was distributed after 1750 and before 1763, the year her sister Rebeckah's husband, John Allen, died. In the distribution, John Allen had received his wife's legacy, which included Susannah's share.[2]

Susannah Gibbs was mentioned by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], in his will dated 18 January 1743/4, probated 27 September 1749, and was bequeathed £58 to be paid when she reached 18 years of age. If she should die before that age, her share was to be paid to her sister, Rebeckah. In the final accounts presented to the court 20 July 1767, Rebeckah's husband, John Allen, was listed as having received three amounts, £173-5-9, £9-9-0 and £3-7-3, as his wife's legacy. Susannah was not listed with Rebeckah. Therefore, Susannah must have died before she reached the age of eighteen, and before her grandfather's estate was distributed. Her sister, Rebeckah's share must have included what would have been Susannah's share.[3]

This Susannah Gibbs[5], daughter of Richard Gibbs[4] and his wife, Rebeckah Cowgill, must not be confused with her cousin, Susannah Gibbs[5], daughter of Isaac Gibbs[4] and his wife, Mercy Shreve. Isaac and Mercy's children each received £13-17-2 as their bequests, in the distribution of their grandfather's estate. The amount distinguishes them from their cousins of the same names.

References

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Ibid. 3. Ibid.

46. **Richard Gibbs**[5] *(Francis*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1729,[1] the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Aaronson) Gibbs. Richard died in Mansfield after 20 March 1818, the date he wrote his will, and before 24 November 1819, the date his will was probated.[2]

Richard Gibbs married first, probably in Mansfield 4 May 1752, a wife named **Hannah**, said to have been **Hannah Nutt**,[3] who has not been identified further. Hannah died after 17 November 1758, the date she and her husband signed a deed in Mansfield,[4] and probably after 1765 when the birth of a son was recorded, but before 1771, when another son's birth was listed, leaving a gap during which her husband probably married his second wife.

Richard Gibbs is said to have married second, probably about 1770, a wife named **Mary** (—),[5] who has not been identified. Mary apparently died before 1780, when her husband married widow Sarah (Wade) Brown.

Richard Gibbs married third, about 1780 **Sarah (Wade) Brown**,[6] who was born 29 August 1743.[7] She was the widow of John Brown. Sarah died 6 August 1802.[8]

Richard Gibbs's father, Francis Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, mentioned Richard in his will dated 3 April 1750, proved 9 May 1750.[9] Richard's mother, Elizabeth Gibbs, in her will dated 21 July 1768, probated 19 October 1768, gave Richard £55.[10]

In an indenture dated 17 November 1758, Richard Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, and Hannah his wife, sold to Joseph Pope of Mansfield, shopkeeper, for £150 lawful money, 50 acres of land which was part of 324 acres that Richard's father, Francis Gibbs, had bought from Richard's grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, 28 April 1724. The 324 acres, minus 6 acres for the Quaker Meeting House, was conveyed to Richard Gibbs 4 September 1758 by Benjamin and Joseph Talman, executors for the estate of Richard's father, Francis Gibbs. Witnesses were Richard's brother, Francis Gibbs, and William Heulings. The indenture was acknowledged by William Heuling 8 December 1762, and recorded 10 November 1762 [*sic*].[11]

Richard Gibbs of Mansfield, in his will dated 20 March 1818, probated 24 November 1819, bequeathed his home plantation to his executors, in trust, to be rented out, with the profits to be used to support his son, Richard Gibbs, and Richard's wife and children. After son Richard's death, the plantation was to be equally divided between son Richard's two daughters, Amy Vandegrift and Hannah Gibbs. Richard gave his son Mahlon $200, son William $10, son Caleb, $30, and sons Nathaniel and Job, $4 each. He gave $700 to the five daughters of his deceased daughter, Ann Robbins, naming them as Hannah, Sarah, Ann, Mariah and Aelie Robbins, to be divided equally among them. He named his grandson, Mahlon Gibbs, Jr., and friend, Caleb Scattergood, Jr., as his executors. The will was affirmed 24 November 1819 by Caleb Scattergood and Mahlon Gibbs, Jr. The inventory of his personal property, amounting to $147.00, was taken 23 November 1819 by Caleb Scattergood and C. G. Atkinson. Witnesses were Caleb Aaronson, Joseph Rainer (?) and Caleb Scattergood.[12]

Children (**Gibbs**), by his first wife, Hannah Nutt, exact dates of birth not known for the first six; birth of seventh, without being named, listed by a Burlington doctor; eighth child, born after a gap, probably by his second wife, Mary; none by his third wife, Sarah (Wade) Brown; all seven surviving children named by their father in his will:[13]

With his first wife, Hannah Nutt:

i. **Richard**[6], born about 1753; given the use of his father's plantation during his life, after which it was to be divided among his five daughters.
ii. **Mahlon**, born about 1755; given $200 in his father's will.
iii. **William**, born about 1757; given $10 in his father's will.
iv. **Caleb**, born about 1759; given $30 in his father's will.
v. **Nathaniel**, born about 1761; given $4 in his father's will.
vi. **Ann**, probably born about 1763; died before her father; her five daughters, surname Robbins, given bequests by her father in his will.
vii. **Job**, the unnamed son born 21 May 1765; given $4 in his father's will; listed as last among his brothers in his father's will.

Probably with his second wife, Mary (—):

viii. Unnamed son born 28 March 1771; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.

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47. **Francis Gibbs**[5] *(Francis*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1732,[1] the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Aaronson) Gibbs. Francis died in Mansfield before 9 May 1782, the date an administrator was appointed for his intestate estate.[2]

Francis Gibbs married probably in Mansfield 22 November 1755 a wife said to have been named **Mary Shreve**,[3] but whose identification has not been documented. Francis Gibbs's wife apparently died after 21 August 1767, the date her youngest daughter, Rebeckah, was born.[4]

Francis Gibbs was mentioned by his father, Francis Gibbs of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 3 April 1750, probated 9 May 1750, in which his father divided his estate among his wife, Elizabeth, and his four children, including Francis.[5] His mother, Elizabeth Gibbs, in her will dated 21 July 1768, probated 19 October 1768, gave Francis £55.[6]

In the 1773-74 list of tax rateables, Francis Gibbs was entered as a householder in Mansfield, taxed on 10 acres and three cows. His unmarried sister, Elizabeth Gibbs, was also listed as a householder in Mansfield but no rate was mentioned.[7]

Francis Gibbs of Mansfield died intestate before 9 May 1782, the date Joseph Pew of Mansfield, said to have been his son-in-law,[8] was named as the administrator of his estate. Joseph Pew was ordered to prepare an inventory before 9 November 1782. His bondsman was Lyndon Brown. The inventory, amounting to £43-08-2, was taken 13 May 1782, by John Black and Joseph Gibbs, who swore to its accuracy 13 August 1782. Additional amounts brought the total to £55-4-9 by 3 May 1783. Debts were paid to several relatives, including Abel Gibbs, Elijah Field, (husband of his sister, Mary Gibbs), Mahlon Gibbs, William Gibbs and Richard Gibbs. No wife was mentioned.[9]

On 30 March 1784, Mahlon Gibbs and Richard Gibbs of Mansfield, nephews of Francis Gibbs, were appointed as the guardians of Rebeckah Gibbs, "an infant of fourteen years and upward, daughter of Francis Gibbs," until she reached the age of 21 years. On 30 March 1794, Rebecca [*sic*] Gibbs, daughter of Francis Gibbs, "being out of Wardship of her Guardian in Soccage, and having an estate both real and personal which stands in dire need of care," made choice of Mahlon Gibbs to be her guardian.[10]

A very confused and inaccurate account of this Gibbs family was found in "Early Vital Records of Ohio: DAR Bible and Family Records," which contains a typed transcription, made in 1946, of a bible owned by an Ohio descendant. [Errors or misinterpretations may have been made by the transcriber.] It states that the Francis Gibbs who died in 1781 had a son named Thomas Gibbs, born in 1760 to Francis and a second wife named Elizabeth.[11] No record of a second marriage for Francis to an Elizabeth can be found. Since Francis Gibbs had an unmarried sister named Elizabeth Gibbs, and since the Burlington doctor recorded the birth of a son to an Elizabeth Gibbs, 30 August 1760, just four days after Francis, himself, had a son,[12] and since Thomas Gibbs named his first daughter "Elizabeth,"

apparently in honor of his mother, it seems reasonable to think that the Thomas Gibbs, who was born in Mansfield, N.J., in 1760, was Elizabeth's illegitimate son. Thomas Gibbs moved to Warren Co., Ohio, with his family about 1804 and bought 320 acres of land, "situated on the road between Lebanon and Deerfield," 2 September 1805.[13]

Children (**Gibbs**), born in Chesterfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J.:[14]

i. Daughter[6], born 9 July 1757; possibly the Elizabeth Gibbs who, according to an Ohio bible record, married Joseph Pew, who was named as the administrator of her father's estate.[15]
ii. Son, born 26 August 1760.
iii. Twin son, born 6 January 1764.
iv. Twin son, born 6 January 1764.
v. **Rebeckah**, born 21 August 1767; named as a minor when guardians were appointed for her in 1784.[16]

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48. **Elizabeth Gibbs**[5] *(Francis*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co.,

N.J., about 1735,[1] the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Aaronson) Gibbs. Elizabeth died after 19 October 1768, the date the court accepted Elizabeth and her sister, Mary, as joint executrixes of their mother's estate.[2] According to a Gibbs Family Bible record, owned by Gibbs descendants in Ohio, this Elizabeth Gibbs may have been the one who died in 1783.[3]

Elizabeth's mother, Elizabeth (Aaronson) Gibbs, in her will dated 21 July 1768, probated 19 October 1768, gave Elizabeth's brothers, Richard and Francis, £55 each, to be paid within six months of her death. The remainder of her estate was divided between Elizabeth and her sister, Mary. Elizabeth and Mary Gibbs were named as joint executrixes and were accepted by the court, "they being of the people called Quakers."[4]

An Elizabeth Gibbs, possibly this one, was listed by a Chesterfield doctor as having had a son born 30 August 1760.[5] This son was possibly the Thomas Gibbs, carpenter, who, with his first wife, Mary, sold for $60, one acre of land on the Mount Pleasant Road near the village of Black Horse in Mansfield, to Thomas Page, 20 May 1800.[6] On 31 January 1805, Thomas Gibbs, carpenter, with his wife, Mary, sold eight lots of land, also on the Mount Pleasant Road, to Edward Gaskill for $1200.[7] This Thomas Gibbs was almost certainly the man of that name who moved from Mansfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J., to Turtle Creek, Warren Co., Ohio, about 1805, where he bought 320 acres of land from Jonathan Dayton of Elizabethtown, N.J., recorded 2 September 1805.[8] Thomas Gibbs married a wife named Mary in New Jersey around 1780 and named his first daughter, born in 1781, "Elizabeth," probably in honor of his mother, Elizabeth Gibbs.[9]

In 1774, an Elizabeth Gibbs, not identified as a widow, was listed as a householder, living in Mansfield near her brother, Francis Gibbs.[10]

Child (**Gibbs**), born in Burlington Co., N.J.:[11]

i. Probably **Thomas**[6], born 30 August 1760; died in Turtle Creek, Warren Co., Ohio, before 11 November 1837, the date the inventory for his estate was filed.[12] He married first, in New Jersey about 1780, a wife named **Mary**,[13] who died in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1822.[14] Thomas married second, in Warren Co., Ohio, about 1824, **Sybella/Sabella Webb**.[15] He had three daughters by his first wife: **Elizabeth**, **Ann** and **Mary Gibbs**.[16] This Gibbs family moved to Turtle Creek, Warren Co., Ohio, about 1805.[17] **Elizabeth**, born 23 November 1781, married first, 25 November 1800 **John Watson**,[18] son of John and Mary Watson, who died 12 August 1804, at 27 years of age.[19] As Elizabeth Watson, she married

Edward Dunham in Turtle Creek in 1808,[20] and lived next to her parents.[21] **Ann Gibbs**, born in 1794, married **Joseph Robb**.[22] **Mary Gibbs**, born in 1796, married **Henry C. Jones**.[23] Thomas Gibbs married second, about 1824 **Sybella Webb** and had two more daughters, **Martha Gibbs**, born in 1826, who married Walker S. Bacon; and **Sarah Ann Gibbs**, born 20 August 1830, who married James M. White.[24]

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49. **Mary Gibbs**[5] *(Francis*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 12 mo. 15th day 1742,[1] the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (Aaronson) Gibbs. Mary died 12 mo. 19 day 1814.[2]

Mary Gibbs married in Mansfield 28 January 1771 **Elijah Field**,[3] who was recorded in Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records as born 6 mo. 24th day 1739, no parentage given.[4] Elijah Field died in Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., 4 mo. 28th day 1829, in his 90th year.[5]

Mary's father, Francis Gibbs, in his will dated 3 April 1750, mentioned Mary as one of his daughters.[6] Mary's mother, Elizabeth Gibbs, in her will dated 21 July 1768, probated 19 October 1768, gave Mary's brothers, Richard and Francis, £55 each. The remainder of her estate was divided between Mary and her sister, Elizabeth, who were named as joint executrixes of their mother's estate. They were accepted by the court, "they being of the people called Quakers."[7] On 20 July 1792, Mary's husband, Elijah Field, was recorded in Mansfield as owning land bounded by the property of his wife's cousins, Martin Gibbs and John Gibbs, and either her brother or cousin, Richard Gibbs.[8]

Elijah and Mary Field with their daughters, Mary and Rebeckah, and their son, Benjamin and Benjamin's probable wife, Sarah, attended the marriage of their eldest daughter, Elizabeth Field, to John Hartshorn of Shrewsbury, Monmouth Co., N.J., in Robin's Meeting, 5 June 1797. They signed the marriage document as witnesses, as recorded in Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records.[9]

On 2nd mo. 2nd day 1822, eight years after Mary's death in 1814, her widower, Elijah Field, and his two daughters, Mary and Rebecca Field, were granted certificates to remove from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting.[10] "Mary Field, Rebecca Field, [and] their father, Elijah Field" were listed together as members of the Shrewsbury Monthly Meeting.[11] Daughter Mary Field married 7th mo. 18 day 1832 and was disowned the same day, apparently for marrying out of meeting. The name of her husband was not given. Daughter Rebecca, apparently unmarried, seems to have received a certificate to remove to the Rahway and Plainfield Monthly Meeting, 9 mo. 5th day 1832.[12]

No probate records have been found for either Elijah or Mary Field.

Children (**Field**), recorded in Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington Co., N.J.:[13]

i. **Benjamin**[6], born 7 mo. 21 day 1771.
ii. **Thomas**, born 1 mo. 28 day 1773, died 5 mo. 11 day 1784.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 7 mo. 8 day 1775.
iv. **Miriam**, born 3 mo. 1 day 1777, died 5 mo. 10 day 1784.
v. **Elijah**, born 9 mo. 26 day 1779, died 5 mo. 1 day 1784.
vi. **Mary**, born 6 mo. 27 day 1783.
vii. **Rebeckah**, born 4 mo. 28 day 1786.

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#545452]. 2. Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Reel 3 [FHL #441458]. 3. Nelson, *N.J. Marriage Recs.*, 154. 4. Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Reel 3 [FHL #441458]. 5. Shrewsbury M.M. Recs., Membership, 14 [FHL #20473]. 6. Burlington Co. Prob. 4667-73 C (Francis Gibbs) [FHL #545448]. 7. Burlington Co. Prob. 8335-38 C (Elizabeth Gibbs) [FHL #545452]. 8. Burlington Co. Mortgages 113:270, 280-81 [FHL #842362]. 9. "Fields of Flushing, Long Island," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1959) 113:269. 10. Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Removals, 1781-1885, Reel 1:245-46 [FHL #16513]. 11. Shrewsbury M.M. Recs., Membership, 14 [FHL #20483]. 12. Ibid. 13.Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Reel 3 [FHL #441458]; "Burlington County Births, 1753-1773," Frank H. Stewart, *Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany, No. 2*, 29 (Elijah) [FHL #896899].

50. **Benjamin Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1723,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs. Benjamin died in Mansfield 17 February 1806.[2]

Benjamin married first, in Mansfield 7 September 1748 **Phebe (Pancoast) Ridgeway**,[3] who was born, probably in Mansfield 17 March 1717,[4] the daughter of Joseph and Thomasine (Scattergood) Pancoast, and widow of Richard Ridgeway of Springfield, N.J. Phebe's first husband, Richard Ridgeway, died intestate in Springfield, N.J., before 23 July 1747, the date his estate was appraised as valued at £223-13-6, with a later addition bringing it to £293-13-6.[5] Phebe died in Mansfield 17 June 1762.[6]

Benjamin married second, in Mansfield 6-10-1761 **Rebecca Antram**,[7] who was born about 1733,[8] the daughter of John and Mary (Garwood) Antram. Rebecca died in Mansfield 3 March 1808.[9]

Benjamin Gibbs's grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, yeoman, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, mentioned Benjamin as his grandson and gave him £6-20, to be paid when he reached 21 years of age. Benjamin's name was listed in the final accounting of his grandfather's estate filed 20 July 1767 as having received £13-17-2.[10]

Benjamin's first wife, Phebe Pancoast, was mentioned by her father, Joseph Pancoast, in his will dated 5 November 1762, with a codicil dated 18 January 1766, probated 27 October 1766, in which he gave Phebe's children £23 to be divided equally amongst them, "she having had several feather beds valued at seven pounds."[11]

Benjamin's second wife, Rebecca Antram, was called "Rebecca Gibbs" by her father, John Antrim, in his will dated 19 December 1782, probated 31 March 1783. Rebeckah was given one-third of all of his "real and moveable estate" in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, which was appraised at £1145-2-3.[12]

Benjamin Gibbs and his family were Quakers. On 6, 7th mo. 1750, almost two years after their marriage, Phebe Gibbs requested the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to take her back under their care.[13] They were members of the Society of Friends when they were granted a certificate to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting 4 February 1754 from the Burlington Monthly Meeting.[14] On 1 February 1771, his second wife, Rebecca, was granted a certificate also.[15] On 10 June 1771 Benjamin Gibbs and his wife, Rebecca, and their eight children, were received by certificate to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting from Chesterfield.[16] On 4 April 1771, they were listed in the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting (Camden) as having been received from Chesterfield, with their children named as Levi, Mary, Marcy, Anna, Benjamin, Aden, Sarah and Rebeckah.[17] [All but Sarah and Rebeckah were Benjamin's children by his first wife.] On 3-8-1773, Benjamin and Rebecca were given a certificate by Haddonfield to return to Chesterfield with their children then listed as Levi, Anna, Sarah, Rebeckah, Benjamin and Edan. This was recorded in Chesterfield, 8 March 1773. Two daughters had been married in Haddonfield in 1771.[18]

On 3rd, 1st mo. 1786, the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting gave Benjamin Gibbs, his wife Rebekah, and their daughter, Rebekah, their certificate to remove to the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting.[19] Benjamin and his wife, Rebecca, were received by certificate from Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting, dated 5 December 1786, and sent back to Burlington. On 1st, 2nd mo. 1787, their daughter, Sarah Gibbs, "being clear of marriage engagements," was given a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to Upper Springfield.[20] On 6 October 1788, a certificate was received for Benjamin and Rebecca from Upper Springfield MM, "a few months ago," endorsed back to that meeting.[21]

No probate records have been found for Benjamin Gibbs.

Children (**Gibbs**), probably born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J.:[22]
With his first wife, Phebe (Pancoast) Ridgeway:

i. **Levi**[6], born about 1749.
ii. **Mary**, born 27 July 1751.[23]
iii. **Mercy**, born about 1753.
iv. **Anna**, born about 1755.
v. **Benjamin**, born about 1757.
vi. **Aden/Edan**, born about 1759.

With his second wife, Rebecca Antram:

vii. **Sarah**, born 29 September 1764.[24]
viii. **Rebeckah**, born 9 September 1766.[25]

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51. **Hannah Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1724,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs. Hannah died before 25 July 1777, the date her husband made his will and did not name her.[2]

Hannah Gibbs, "spinster Daughter of Isaac Gibbs, Jr.," of Mansfield, married probably in Mansfield 8 April 1743 **Raworth Beck** of Chesterfield, N.J.,[3] who may have been born in Chesterfield about 1706,[4] the son of John Beck and his first wife, Alice Raworth. Raworth Beck died in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J., before 22 August 1777, the date his will was proved.[5]

Hannah Gibbs was mentioned by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, in which she and her brothers and sisters were given £6-20 each. She was to be given her share when she reached 18 years of age. In the accounting filed 20 July 1767, her share was paid to Raworth Beck, "in right of his wife," who accepted her share for her.[6]

Raworth Beck's parentage is suggested by the probate records of his step-brother, Godfrey Beck of Chesterfield, innholder, dated 11 January

1757, in which Roweth [*sic*] was named as the administrator of his step-brother's intestate estate. Godfrey Beck was the son of their father, Henry Beck, by his second wife, Ann Godfrey.[7] Raworth Beck gave his bond as Godfrey Beck's administrator, 17 January 1757. The inventory amounted to £287-15-5.[8]

In his will dated 25 July 1777, proved 22 August 1777 Raworth Beck gave the house he lived in with 4½ acres of land, with all of the improvements, to his beloved son, Samuel Beck, and named Samuel as his executor. He gave his beloved son, Joseph Beck, his orchard lot and the tanyard, along with 10 acres of upland and meadow. His land on Roncaucus Creek was to be divided equally between his two sons, Samuel and Joseph. If either son should die without lawful heirs, the survivor was to inherit his brother's estate. If both should chance to die without legal heirs, then their estates were to be divided between his two beloved daughters, Mary Williams and Sarah Shreve "and the heirs of their bodies." After all of his debts and funeral charges were paid out of his personal estate, he gave his daughter, Mary, £5. Daughters Sarah Shreve and Amey Beck were also to have £5. He gave his son, Henry's daughter, Ann Beck, one crown sterling. He gave his youngest daughter, Acsah one good featherbed and bedding, and £25 in money, "all of the above legacies to be paid as soon as conveniently may be after my decease." Witnesses were John Reckless, Joseph Holloway and Nathaniel Dangger. John Reckless and Joseph Holloway, "being of the people called Quakers," affirmed that they were present when Raworth Beck signed his will. The executor, Samuel Beck, "of the people called Quaker," was confirmed 22 August 1777. The inventory was taken by John Chapman and Abraham Chapman, 27 August 1777, and amounted to £165-13-6. Raworth Beck's wife, Hannah, was not mentioned and was probably already dead.[9]

Raworth and Hannah Beck's last two children were listed by an unnamed doctor in his list of births, as being the daughters of Raworth Reek and of Routh Reck, with no given names mentioned.[10]

Children (**Beck**), born in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J.:[11]

i. **Mary**[6], born about 1744.
ii. **Samuel**, born about 1746.
iii. **Joseph**, born about 1748.
iv. **Henry**, born about 1751; his daughter, Ann, mentioned in his father's will.
v. **Sarah**, born about 1753.
vi. **Amey**, probably the daughter born 10 October 1756.
vii. **Acsah**, probably the daughter born 14 March 1759.

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52. **Sarah Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1725,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs. Sarah probably died in Springfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J., before 31 May 1782, the date her son was appointed as administrator for her husband's intestate estate.[2]

Sarah Gibbs, "spinster daughter of Isaac Gibbs of Mansfield," married in Mansfield 9 November 1742 **John Hutchin** of Mansfield,[3] who was born in 1718,[4] the son of Hugh Hutchin and his first wife whose name is not known. John Hutchin died in Springfield Township before 31 May 1782, the date his son was named as the administrator for John's estate.[5]

Sarah was called Sarah Hutchin by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3 and probated 27 September 1749, and was given £6-20. The final accounting of her grandfather's estate was made 20 July 1767, in which Sarah's share was listed as having been paid to "Jno. Hutchin, his wife's legacy, £13-17-2."[6]

John Hutchin's father, Hugh Hutchin, died intestate before 11 February 1748. John's step-mother, Elizabeth Hutchin, refused to administer her husband's estate and requested that the administration be granted to her step-son, John Hutchin. Benjamin Shreve and Francis Gibbs, both of Mansfield, were named as fellow-bondsmen. The inventory amounting to £120-14-0 was appraised 13 February 1748 by Robert Rockhill and Benjamin Shreve. It was accepted and recorded at Burlington 27 February 1748.[7]

On 3 April 1750, John Hutchin was listed in the inventory of the estate of Francis Gibbs of Mansfield, deceased, as owing a bill of £2-4-0 to the estate.[8]

On 19 April 1753, an indenture was signed between John Hutchin of Mansfield, yeoman and innkeeper, and his wife, Sarah, of the one part, and

Job Ridgway of the same place, weaver and yeoman, of the other part, in which John and Sarah Hutchin, for £329-0-0 in good and current proclamation money of New Jersey, sold Job Ridgway a parcel of land on the south side of Birch Creek, bounded by land owned by Nathan Folwell, Jr., Thomas Pancoast, John Atherton (?), William Clark's land, and on William Black's line, containing 77 acres, being part of 137 acres of land which Hugh Hutchin, father of John Hutchin, had purchased from Isaac Gibbs. After Hugh Hutchin died intestate, John Hutchin became the legal owner, "being the eldest son and Heir at Law." Witnesses were Thomas Richards and Isaac DeCou. On 12 November 1753, John Hutchin and Sarah, his wife, the grantors, acknowledged their signatures, "the said Sarah being privately examined apart from her husband, did declare that she subscribed the same of her own Voluntary will without any threats or compulsion of her husband."[9]

In an indenture dated 8 March 1755, John Hutchin of Mansfield, and Sarah his wife, sold to Job Harvey of Mansfield, yeoman and taylor, all that parcel or tract of land which John Hutchin had purchased from Isaac Gibbs, situated in the Town of Mansfield, bound by the land of Isaac Cowgill and William Pancoast, to the Mount Pleasant Road, containing 93½ acres. Witnesses were Job Talman, Benjamin Talman and Isaac DeCou. This deed was acknowledged 22 May 1760.[10]

Sarah Gibbs was a Quaker when she married John Hutchin. On 5 January 1750, the minutes of the Burlington Monthly Meeting show that Sarah Hutchin acknowledged that she had married out of meeting with one not in unity with Friends.[11] On 5 March 1764, John Hutchin of Mansfield Township, requested to be joined in membership with Friends.[12] The Burlington Friends "List of Members, 1776," shows that John and Sarah Hutchin and two minor children, Isaac and Charles, were now living at Tom's River, Monmouth Co., N.J.[13]

The Revolutionary War Census of New Jersey based on Rateables, lists John Hutchin in Tom's River, Dover, Monmouth County, N.J., now Ocean County, in 1778-1780, the earliest list of rateables extant.[14] Although he was a Quaker, John Hutchin of Tom's Ferry, age 58, sympathized with the patriots and was appointed as a 2nd Lieutenant, First Company, Second Battalion, Second Establishment, under Col. Israel Shreve and Capt. James Lawrie, 1 June 1777, and was made 1st Lieutenant, 1 January 1778.[15] He fought in the Battle of Cooper's Ferry in April 1778 and was a prisoner of war for several months. He regained his freedom and was honorably discharged in 1781.[16]

John and Sarah Hutchin returned to Springfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J., where he died intestate before 31 May 1782. On that date, the

administration of his estate was granted to his son, Amos Hutchin. Another son, William Hutchin, signed as his fellow bondsman and posted a bond for £1000. The inventory, amounting to £87-15, was taken 13 June 1782 by Benjamin Gibbs and Joseph Richardson. The inventory was accepted and recorded 17 June 1787.[17]

Children (**Hutchin**), born in Mansfield or Springfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J.:[18]

i. **Amos**[6], born in 1744; administrator of his father's estate.[19]
ii. Prob. **Hugh**, born 25 March 1748.
iii. Prob. **Thomas**, died unmarried.
iv. Prob. **Anna**.
v. Prob. **Mary**.
vi. **William**, born 7 November 1759; signed as bondsman for his brother, Amos, who was named administrator of their father's estate; date of birth given by unknown doctor as listed in *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc.*
vii. Daughter, possibly one of those named above, born 4 February 1764, as listed in *Stewart's*.
viii. **Isaac**, born 25 May 1765; mentioned in Quaker records as a son; date of birth listed in *Stewart's*.
ix. **Charles**, born about 1767; mentioned in Quaker records as a son.

References

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. *NJA* 35:212 (John Hutchin); Burlington Co. Prob. (1782) 10822 C (John Hutchin) [FHL #459322]. 3. *Gen. Mag. of New Jersey* 20:45. 4. *NJA* 30:257 (Hugh Hutchin). 5. *NJA* 35:212 (John Hutchin); Burlington Co. Prob. (1782) 10822 C (John Hutchins) [FHL #459322]. 6. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 7. Burlington Co. Prob. 4263-4264 C (Hugh Hutchin) [FHL #545447]; Jack Randolph Hutchins, *Robert Hutchins of Colonial America* (Baltimore 1992), 553. 8. Burlington Co. Prob. 4670 C (Francis Gibbs) [FHL #545448]. 9. West Jersey Deeds (1753) [FHL #460053]. 10. West Jersey Deed Q 150-54 [FHL #460057]. 11. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:234. 12. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:234. 13. Old Springfield Particular Meeting, Burlington Friends M.M. List of Members, 2 day 12 mo. 1776 [FHL #20456]. 14. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, *Revolutionary Census of New Jersey, 1773-1784* (Cottonport, La., 1972), II-109. 15. William S. Stryker, *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War*, (Trenton, 1872; rept. Baltimore 1911, 1967), 31, 32-33, 34, 90. 16. *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition* 2:1553; Grace A. Hutchin, *The Hutchin Genealogy*, MS, St. Petersburg, Fla., 1947, 3-6, a descendant who knew the grandchildren of John and Sarah (Gibbs) Hutchin. The William Hutchin family bible and this MS are now in the possession of Janet L. McMullin, 3476 Britt Ave., Medford, Oregon. 17. *NJA* 35:212 (John Hutchin);

Burlington Co. Prob. (1782) 10822 C (John Hutchin) [FHL #459322]. 18. Grace A. Hutchin, *The Hutchin Genealogy*, MS, 3-6; (*NJA* 35:212; Burlington Co. Prob. (1782) 10822 C (John Hutchin's probate records for Amos and William) [FHL #459322]; Old Springfield Particular Meeting, Burlington Friends M.M. "List of Members, 1776 (Isaac and Charles); "Burlington Co. Births, 1753-1773," as found in Frank H. Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2*, (Woodbury, N.J. 1918), 13, 16, 19. Remaining children listed in *The Hutchin Genealogy* need to be documented.

53. **Mary Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1726,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] Mary died in 1807, at 81 years of age.[2]

Mary Gibbs married first, as his second wife, in Mansfield 14 August 1754 **William Black**,[3] who was born in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 28 September 1709,[4] the son of John and Sarah (Rockhill) Black. William Black of Chesterfield, yeoman, married first, in 1740, Christine Page, by whom he had Ezra, Achsah, Ann, died young, John, Edward and Joseph Black,[5] none of them descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*. William Black died in January 1760.[6]

Mary, "widow of William Black, dec'd," married second, recorded in Chesterfield Monthly Meeting (intentions) 5 mo. 7. 1761 **Samuel Burroughs**,[7] whose birth was recorded in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 30 August 1730,[8] the son of John and Phebe (Haines) Burroughs. Samuel Burroughs died 4th mo. (June) 1790.[9] Samuel Burroughs was a brother of Hannah Burroughs who married Mary's brother, Joshua Gibbs[5], and of Mary Burroughs who married Mary's cousin, Richard Gibbs[5]. [See #56, Joshua Gibbs[5], and #64, Richard Gibbs[5].]

Mary Gibbs was named as the daughter of Isaac Gibbs, [Jr.], by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, and was given £6-20, to be paid when she reached 18 years of age. Mary must have received her share of her grandfather's estate soon after her grandfather died in 1749, when she would have been about 23 years of age. Since she was still unmarried when she was given her bequest, she was listed as "Mary Gibbs" when the final accounts were presented to the probate court, 20 July 1767, thirteen years after her marriage.[10]

William Black's father, John Black of Springfield County, N.J., farmer, in his will dated 22 October 1744, mentioned his son, William Black. William served as fellow bondsman when his brother, Thomas Black, was appointed as administrator of their father's estate. They were called "farmers, of Springfield, Burlington Co."[11] On 29 October 1744, William

Black of Chesterfield, yeoman, eldest son of John Black, late of Burlington Co., yeoman, deceased, sold 200 acres of land in Springfield for twenty shillings and also for natural affection to his well-beloved brother, Thomas Black of Springfield, yeoman. This was land which had been conveyed to his grandfather, William Black, in 1696. Also included in the deed was 180 acres of land which his grandfather and Henry Beck had purchased in Springfield in 1697. Witnesses were John Rockhill, Samuel Black and Isaac DeCou. The deed was acknowledged by William Black the same day.[12]

William Black's mother, Sarah Black, died before 27 September 1769, the date her will was probated. In her will dated 21 June 1760, among her bequests to her grandchildren, Sarah gave William and Mary's son, William, £8. She gave their surviving daughter, Anna/Nancy, £6. She also gave her daughters-in-law, Mary Black of Springfield and Mary Black of Mansfield and Amy Potts five shillings each, "for reasons best known to myself."[13]

Mary Gibbs and William Black were called "both of Burlington Co.," when they obtained their marriage license. On 12 mo. 5. 1754, William Black "acknowledged his guilt in marrying out of unitie," as recorded in the records of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.[14]

William Black of Chesterfield, yeoman, in his will dated 31 December 1759, proved 30 January 1760, made bequests to the children of both of his wives, and named them as Achsah (under age), Edward and Ezra, who were of legal age, and his minor children, John, by his first wife, and Ann and William by his second wife. Son William was given land in Mansfield when he reached 21 years of age. Daughter Ann was given £100, half at the age of 18 years, and the other half at 21. He gave his "now wife" Mary, £200, etc., to bring up the younger children. He named his brother, Samuel Black, and his brother-in-law, Amos Wright, as executors. Witnesses were Joseph Archer, Abigail Ivins and John Grimes. The inventory, taken by Benjamin Field, Joseph English and Samuel Taylor, 5 February 1760, amounted to £534-10-3½. It included a farm in Mansfield and Springfield Townships, partly inherited and partly bought, and now occupied by Benjamin Gibbs, the home farm, and a lot of 100 acres on York Great Road, bought of Edward Black. On 21 October 1766, Samuel Black and Amos Wright, executors, filed their accounts. The entire estate was valued at £1421-13-10½. The executors paid Sarah Black, William Black's widowed mother, £30 for her right of dower in one of the farms, and towards the maintenance of Sarah Black, mother of the deceased, for two years, as well as for boarding Edward Black, his son, for 13 months while away at school, and for schooling Edward and John. A legacy was also paid to Achsah Black. On 2 May 1783, Edward Black, acting executor for Samuel Black, dec'd,

and executor of William Black's estate, submitted his accounts totaling £604.15.7½. Included in this sum were payments made "for keeping Billy and Nancy [Mary] 4 months and 3 weeks," and for cash due Edward Black from the estate "until deceased's son William is of age."[15] Only Mary's children, Ann, Mary and William, were descendants of John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

Mary's second husband, Samuel Burroughs, was the son of John Burroughs, "the Elder," who died intestate in Gloucester Co., N.J., before 7 March 1791, the date letters of administration were granted on John Burrough's estate to Mary's cousin, Richard Gibbs of Salem Co., N.J., who had married Samuel Burrough's sister, Hannah Burroughs.[16] [See #64. Richard Gibbs[5] *(John*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks], John*[1] *Howland* and #85 Joshua Gibbs[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks], John*[1] *Howland)*].

Mary and her second husband, Samuel Burroughs, lived first on a plantation on the South Branch of the Pennsauken Creek. Later they moved to Waterford Township, Gloucester Co., now Camden Co., N.J., where his father had lived.[17] In his will dated 6 April 1790, probated at Woodbury, 7 May 1790, Samuel Burrough [*sic*] of Waterford Township, Gloucester Co., farmer, gave his dear wife several rooms in his dwelling house, the use of the kitchen, cellar and oven, with fruit from the orchard, vegetables from the garden and wood brought in by her son, Joshua, who was to pay her £20 yearly, as long as she remained his widow. She also received a riding chair, a horse, a milk cow, featherbeds and bedding, and £50 worth of household and kitchen furniture. He gave his son, Benjamin, the money due on the sale of back lands in Pennsylvania. He gave his homestead to his son, Joshua. He gave his son, Benjamin, a small tract of land adjoining his plantation which he had bought from Jacob Haines, provided his son, Joshua, did not want it. If Joshua kept the land, Joshua was to pay Benjamin £200 which Benjamin was to have instead of the land. He also gave Benjamin the debt of £28-6-8 which he owed his father. His two sons, Benjamin and Joshua, were named as executors, with his friend, Thomas Thorn to advise them. Witnesses were Ann Cooper, Thomas Thorne and Samuel Allinson. The inventory amounting to £779-4-9, was taken by Joseph Burrough and Thomas Thorne, 7 May 1790. On the same day, Benjamin Burrough and Joshua Burrough, being of the people called Quakers, affirmed that the inventory was accurate and that they had carried out the terms of their father's will by first paying the debts of the estate and then the legacies.[18]

Children (**Black**), with her first husband, William Black, born in Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J.:[19]

i. **Ann**[6], born 3 November 1755.
ii. **Mary**, born 26 March 1757, died 5 10 mo. 1759.
iii. **William**, born 12th, 2d mo. 1759.

Children (**Burroughs**), with her second husband, Samuel Burroughs, born in Waterford Township, Gloucester Co., N.J.:[20]

iv. **Benjamin**, born about 1763.
v. **Joshua**, born about 1765.

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54. **Marcey Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1728,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] Marcey died, probably in Mansfield, before 13 March 1761, the date her husband made his will and did not mention her. The will was witnessed by Marcey's sister, Rebecca, and Rebecca's husband, Nathan Wright.[2]

Marcey Gibbs married, probably in Mansfield about 1749 **John Hammel, Jr.**,[3] who was born in Windsor Township, Middlesex Co., N.J., in 1714,[4] the son of John and Elizabeth (Chambers) Hammel. John Hammel

died in Mansfield after 29 October 1765, the date he signed the codicil to his will, and before 28 November 1770, the date his will was probated.[5]

Marcey Gibbs was named as the daughter of Isaac Gibbs, [Jr.], and was given £6-20 by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.] of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. When the final accounts for Isaac's estate were submitted 20 July 1767, Jno. Hammel, Jr., [*sic*], accepted Marcey's share, "in right of his wife," who was not named in the accounts. Her identity as John Hammel's wife was determined by his place in the list of legatees.[6]

John Hammel, Jr., was called "eldest son" by his father, John Hammel of the Town and County of Burlington, in his will dated 2 day 3rd mo. (May) 1734, proved 18 September 1734. John was given five shillings and half of his fathers clothing and carpenter and turner's tools, in addition to what he had received before.[7]

In his own will dated 13 March 1761, John Hammel of Mansfield, gave his son, Laban Hammel, and daughters, Catharine and Deborah, each a bed and bedding. He appointed his son, John Hammel, as sole executor, instructing him to sell his plantation and all of his goods and chattels, except for the three beds mentioned above. The resulting funds were then to be divided equally between his nine children, who were named as John, James, Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel, William, Deborah and Laban, except that William's share was to be £35 less than the share which the other children received. If any of them should die before they received their shares, "then the share of the deceased shall be equally divided between the children of him or her so deceased." If son Laban or daughters, Catharine or Deborah, should die, "they being unmarried," their share was to be divided equally among the other children then living. Witnesses were Nathan Wright, Rebecca Wright, (Marcey's sister), and Jos. Curtis. In a codicil dated 26 October 1765, John Hammel directed that all three beds were to be sold and the proceeds divided amongst all of his children, "William excepted." He added that William was to receive 5 shillings "and no more." The codicil was signed by John Hammel, 29 October 1765, and was witnessed by Amos Miller, James Pearson and Peter Tallman. On 28 November 1770, Nathan Wright, Rebecca Wright and Amos Miller, "being of the people called Quakers," and Peter Tallman affirmed that they had seen John Hammel sign his will. The inventory of John's personal estate, amounting to £62-0-9, was taken by John Folwell and Peter Tallman 27 November 1770. On 21 March 1772, final accounts showed a balance of £339-6-11 remaining in the estate to be distributed.[8]

Children (**Hammel**), born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., all mentioned in father's will except Mercy:[9]

i. **Mercy**[6], born 11 March 1751; probably died young.
ii. **Mary**, born 29 October 1752.
iii. **Elizabeth**, born 29 March 1754.
iv. **Deborah**, born 30 December 1755.
v. **John, Jr.**, born 26 October 1756; served as a Lieutenant in the Revolutionary War from New Jersey.[10]
vi. **Laban**, birth date unknown.
vii. **Catherine**, birth date unknown.
viii. **James**, birth date unknown.
ix. **Rachel**, birth date unknown.
x. **William**, birth date unknown.

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55. **John Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1730,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] John died after 20 July 1767, the date he was listed in the final accounts for the estate of his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, the elder, as having received his share.[2]

John Gibbs married in Burlington 19 August 1765 **Sarah Brown**,[3] also of Burlington, who has not been identified.

John Gibbs was named as the son of Isaac Gibbs, [the younger], and was given £6-20 by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [the elder] of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. His name was abbreviated to "Jo^{n}" and appears just before the name of his brother, Joshua, which was written out in full. John Gibbs, with his name abbreviated to "Jn^{o}," was listed in the distribution records as having received a bequest of £13-17-2 when the final accounts were presented to the probate court, 20

July 1767. His brothers-in-law, John Hamell, Jr., and John Hutchin were also abbreviated as Jn°., and they were always called "John."[4] Therefore the suggestion made by Charles C. Gardner[5] that this John Gibbs was known as "Jonathan" in later life and married second, Lydia Hancock and third, Rebecca Fields, does not seem to be accurate. No proof of a change of name could be documented.

Nothing more is known about this John Gibbs and his wife, Sarah.

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56. **Joshua Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1732,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs. Joshua died in New Hanover, Burlington Co., N.J., 14th, 6th mo. 1787.[2]

Joshua Gibbs, "son of Isaac," married in Evesham Meeting, under the care of Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 11 April 1757 (intentions February 1757) **Hannah Burroughs**,[3] whose birth was recorded in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 19 November 1732,[4] daughter of John and Phebe (Haines) Burroughs. Hannah was a sister of Samuel Burroughs who married Mary Gibbs, Joshua's sister. [See #53. Mary Gibbs.] Hannah was also a sister of Mary Burroughs who married Joshua's cousin, Richard Gibbs[5] *(John[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*. [See #64. Richard Gibbs.] Hannah died in New Hanover, 31 March 1788.[5]

Joshua Gibbs was named as the son of Isaac Gibbs, [Jr.], and was given £6-20 by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.] of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. He was listed as having received £13-17-2 when the final accounts were presented to the probate court, 20 July 1767.[6]

Hannah's father, John Burroughs, "the Elder," died intestate in Gloucester Co., N.J., before 7 March 1791, the date letters of administration were granted to Richard Gibbs of Salem Co., N.J., Joshua's cousin, who had married Hannah's sister, Mary Burroughs.[7]

On 6 June 1774 the Burlington Monthly Meeting granted a certificate to Joshua Gibbs, his wife, Hannah, and their seven children, Abel, Reulon, Joshua, Miles, Isaac, Sarah and Rebecca to attend the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.[8]

A list of members of the Upper Freehold Particular Meeting, probably prepared around 1780, lists Joshua Gibbs and Hannah, his wife, and four of their children, Reuben [*sic*], Sarah, Rebecca and Isaac.[9] On the same membership list, their son, Joshua Gibbs, Jr., was listed under his father's sister, Rebecca, and her husband, Nathan Wright, who apparently did not have any children.[10]

On 27 July 1785, a road was ordered to be laid out beginning near the property of Joshua Gibbs, in the road leading from Allentown to Crosswicks, to Richard Waln's mill, and at the corner of the lands of Nathan Wright, Joshua Gibbs, Abner Stewart and Alexander Howard, etc.[11]

Joshua Gibbs of New Hanover, Burlington County, in his will dated 24 May 1787, probated 22 June 1787, named his wife, Hannah, as his sole executrix and gave her all of his real and personal estate "to enable her to support and educate" their children. Witnesses were Joseph Bullock, Nathan Wright and Samuel Steward. The inventory amounting to £586-15-2 was taken 20 January 1787 by Joseph Bullock and John Lawrie.[12]

Abel Gibbs, the eldest son of Joshua and Hannah (Burroughs) Gibbs, moved to Middlesex County, N.J., in 1786. He was given a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to the Rahway Monthly Meeting, 2, 1st mo. 1787, since he now lived "within the verge" of their Meeting.[13] His mother, widow Hannah Gibbs of New Hanover, died intestate, 31 March 1788. Hannah's eldest son, Abel Gibbs, "of Middlesex County," was appointed as the administrator 15 April 1788. The amount of the bond was set at £200. His fellow bondsman was his uncle, Nathan Wright, "of Monmouth County," the husband of Rebecca Gibbs, a sister of Joshua Gibbs. An account of the goods and chattels belonging to the estate of Joshua and Hannah Gibbs, dec'd, late of the Township of New Hanover, Burlington Co., was taken by Alexander Howard and John Ridgeway, 10 July 1788, and affirmed at Burlington, 31 July 1788. It contained a purse, wearing apparel, notes of hand, bedsteads, beds and bedding, looking glasses, cases of drawers, tables, chairs, books, andirons, pots, kettles, a crane, hams, beef, tallow, lard, wheels, yarn, trunks, pewter, wagon, ploughs, horses, cattle, hogs, and grain, etc., valued at £269-1-2½.[14]

Children (**Gibbs**), born in New Hanover, Burlington Co., N.J., births of the first, second and fifth entered in *Stewart's Genealogical and Historical Miscellany* without given names stated; second, fifth, sixth and seventh named in Upper Freehold Particular Meeting; all seven recorded in Burlington Monthly Meeting:[15]

i. **Abel**[6], born 8 January 1758; named as the administrator of his mother's intestate estate; called "of Middlesex Co."

ii. **Reulon/Rulon/Reuben**, born 27 March 1759.
iii. **Joshua**, born 15 January 1764,
iv. **Miles**, born 12 February 1767.
v. **Sarah**, born 6 November 1768.
vi. **Rebecca**, born about 1770.
vii. **Isaac**, born in 1774, died 21 May 1802, unmarried.

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1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, after Fam. #61 [FHL #20483]. 3. *Gen. Mag. of N.J.* 3:114; Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, 130, "rm - reported married"; Haines, *Richard Haines and his Desc.*, 47. 4. Haddonfield M.M., 25 [FHL #20463]; John Clement, *Sketches of First Emigrant Settlers of Newton Township, Gloucester Co., N.J.* (Haddonfield, N.J. 1877), 321. 5. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #61 [FHL #20483]. 6. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78, 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 7. *NJA* 37:61 (John Burroughs); Gloucester Co. Prob. 1759 H (John Burroughs, Sr.) [FHL #533160]; Haines, *Richard Haines and his Desc.*, 47. 8. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224. 9. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, 9 [FHL #20483]. 10. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., 6 [FHL #29483]. 11. Edwin Salter and George C. Beekman, *Old Times in Old Monmouth* (rept. Baltimore 1980), 174-75. 12. *NJA* 36:88 (Joshua Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 11174 C (Joshua Gibbs) [FHL #459325]. 13. Chesterfield M.M., Removals, 39 [FHL #16513, Item 1]. 14. *NJA* 36:88 (Hannah Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 11233 C (Hannah Gibbs) [FHL #459326]. 15. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., 7 [FHL #20483], where Reulon/Rulon was spelled "Reuben"; "Births in Burlington, N.J.," *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Miscellany* 2:10B (first child), 2:12B (second child), 25B (fifth child); all named in Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224. Reulon/Rulon was a family name in colonial New Jersey.

57. **Susannah Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1734,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] Susannah died after 4th day 1st mo. 1773, the date the Burlington Monthly Meeting recommended her to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.[2]

Susannah Gibbs married in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 6 January 1764 **John Henry**,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained.

Susannah Gibbs was named as the daughter of Isaac Gibbs, [Jr.], and was given £6-20 by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.] of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. Susannah was given her bequest before 1764 because she was listed as having received £13-17-2 from her grandfather's estate in her maiden name when the final accounts were presented to the probate court, 20 July 1767.[4] She would have been

about eighteen years of age, the age specified in her grandfather's will, in 1753.

John Henry may have been the son of John Henry of New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N.J., who, on 3 April 1766, bought for £57 current money of New Jersey, from Abraham Burgeau of Middlesex County, and Mary, his wife, the dwelling house and lot where he lived, with the well and appurtenances. This was signed by both Abraham and Mary Burgeau and witnessed by William Parke, Paul Boyleau, Isaac Laing and Samuel Moore. It was acknowledged by Abraham Burgeau 4 April 1766, and by his wife, Mary, 30 April 1767.[5] This John Henry of New Brunswick, in his will dated 5 October 1805, gave his wife, Mary, a house and lot in Elizabethtown which was her property before their marriage. He mentioned his sons, John, Alexander, James, Robert and William. Executors were his son, John, his friend, George Creed and Abraham Schuyler.[6] No definite proof has been found that John Henry of New Brunswick was the John Henry who married Susannah Gibbs.

Very little is known about John and Susannah (Gibbs) Henry. They must have lived in Chesterfield, for an unknown Chesterfield doctor kept a list of the children born in Chesterfield but did not record their given names, only the names of one of the parents. He said that a daughter was born to John Henry 12 December 1764, and a son was born to him 14 December 1766. No given names were mentioned.[7]

Apparently John Henry must have been a member of the Anglican church because the records of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N.J., show that "Elizabeth, daughter of John Henry," was buried there 20 September 1772.[8] The name of the daughter must be in error because Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting records show that John Henry's daughter, Elizabeth, lived to grow up, marry and have nine children.[9] Soon after the death of her daughter, Susannah Henry renewed her membership in the Quaker faith. On 4th 1st mo. 1773, the Burlington Monthly Meeting wrote a letter to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, saying that Susanna Hennery [*sic*], "hath sometime past removed to live within the virge of your meeting. Enquirie being made, it appears she is in membership with us, is in good degree of an orderly life and conversation ... We recommend her to your care and regard."[10]

Records of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting held 4th 3rd mo. 1788, show that Aaron Ivins was given a certificate for his apprentice, William Henry, to remove with him to the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting.[11] Our William Henry would have become 21 years of age three months earlier.

No probate records were found for either John Henry or Susannah Henry.

Children (**Henry**), born in Chesterfield Township, Burlington Co., N.J.:

i. Unnamed daughter, born 12 December 1764;[12] probably the one called the daughter of John Henry, buried in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N.J., 20 September 1772, misidentified as "Elizabeth."[13]

ii. **William**[6], born in Chesterfield, 14 December 1766.[14]

iii. **Elizabeth**, born 30 December 1768, died 3 March 1858; married Samuel Ellis, son of John and Lucy (Ridgeway) Ellis; ch., surname *Ellis*: Susannah, Joshua, William N., Phebe, Rebecca, Lucy, Nathan W., Martha R., and Elizabeth Howard.[15]

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C, 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Chesterfield M.M. Recs. 2:11 [FHL #16513]. 3. Nelson, *N.J. Marriages*, 164. 4. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C, 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 5. East Jersey Deed 3:317-19 [FHL #460038]. 6. *NJA* 39:212 (John Henry). 7. "Burlington Co. Births, 1753-1773," Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2*, 18, 22. 8. Stillwell, *Hist. and Gen. Miscellany of N.Y. and N.J.* 2:83. 9. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., Membership, 1783-1832, Fam. #90. 10. Chesterfield M.M. Recs. 2:11 [FHL #16513]. 11. Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Removals, 46 [FHL #16513, Item 1]. 12. "Burlington Co. Births, 1753-1773," Stewart, *Stewart's Hist. Misc.*, 18, called "a daughter," no name given. 13. Stillwell, *Hist. and Gen. Miscellany of N.Y. and N.J.* 2:83, death of "Elizabeth"; but name of daughter must be in error. 14. "Burlington Co. Births, 1753-1773," Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2*, 22, for second child, called "a son," but no name given. 15. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, 1783-1832, Fams. #86, #90 [FHL #20483].

58. **Isaac Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1736,[1] the son of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] Isaac probably died after 16 March 1797, the date he married his second wife.[2]

Isaac Gibb married first, in Mansfield, recorded in the Burlington Monthly Meeting 4 May 1761 **Mary Ridgeway**,[3] who was born about 1741,[4] the daughter of Lott Ridgeway. Mary died 1 April 1790, in the 49th year of her age.[5]

Isaac Gibbs, called "of Woolwich Township, Gloucester Co., N.J.," married second, at the Woodbury Monthly Meeting, 16 March 1797 **Mary (French) Holdcraft**, called "of Greenwich Township, Gloucester Co., N.J.,"[6] the daughter of Robert and Hannah (Cattel) French and widow of William Holdcraft.

Isaac Gibbs was named as the son of Isaac Gibbs, and was given £6-20 by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, (the elder), of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. He was called "Isaac, Jr.," when he was listed as having received his bequest amounting to £13-17-2, when the final accounts for his grandfather's estate were presented to the probate court, 20 July 1767.[7] He was to have received his share when he became twenty-one years of age, about 1757, the age specified in his grandfather's will.

Isaac and Mary Gibbs with their three children, Hannah, Beulah and Isaac, were given a certificate by the Burlington Monthly Meeting to go to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 3-7-1774.[8] They were received by Haddonfield Monthly Meeting (Camden) 4-4-1774.[9]

No probate records were found for Isaac Gibbs.

Children (**Gibbs**), probably born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., by his first wife:[10]

i. **Hannah**[6] born 21 September 1763.
ii. **Beulah**, born 22 March 1766.[11]
iii. **Isaac**, birth date unknown.

REFERENCES

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Society of Friends, Woodbury M.M. Recs., Marriages, 28 [FHL #20486]. 3. Hinshaw, *Quaker Records* 2:224. 4. Estimated from death date, "Clark and Gibbs Families," Gibbs File, dep. at the Gloucester Co. Hist. Soc., Woodbury, N.J. [FHL #1005041]. 5. "Clark and Gibbs Families," Gibbs File, dep. at the Gloucester Co. Hist. Soc., Woodbury, N.J. [FHL #1005041]. 6. Society of Friends, Woodbury M.M. Recs., Marriages, 28 [FHL #20486]. 7. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 8. Hinshaw, *New Jersey Quaker Meeting Recs.* 2:224. 9. W. W. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Recs.*, 129. 10. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224; Stewart, *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., No. 2*, 16, 21. 11. Marriage of Beulah Gibbs given as "13 March 1788" in "Clark and Gibbs Families," Gibbs File, dep. at the Gloucester Hist. Soc., Woodbury, N.J. [FHL #1005041].

59. **Rebeckah Gibbs**[5] *(Isaac*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 4th day 8th mo. 1737,[1] the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.[1] According to the records of Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting Rebeckah Wright, wife of Nathan Wright and daughter of Isaac Gibbs, died 28th day 4th mo. 1811.[2]

Rebeckah Gibbs married in Mansfield or New Hanover, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1758, **Nathan Wright**,[3] whose property lay next to the land

owned in New Hanover by her brother, Joshua Gibbs.[4] Nathan Wright was born 23th day 2d mo. 1737,[5] but the names of his parents have not been ascertained. Nathan died probably in New Hanover, 1 day 10th mo. 1813.[6]

Rebeckah Gibbs was named as the daughter of Isaac Gibbs, [Jr.], and was given £6-20 by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.] of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749. Rebeckah was still unmarried, 20 July 1767, when she was listed as having received her legacy of £13-7-2 when the final accounts were presented to the probate court.[7] She was to have received her share when she became eighteen years of age, about 1756, the age specified in her grandfather's will.

Evesham Monthly Meeting records show that Nathan and Rebeckah Wright were received by Evesham Monthly Meeting from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting 1-5-1764, on a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting dated 12-1-1763. [Evesham Monthly Meeting was formed from Haddonfield Monthly Meeting in 1760.][8] On 3-5-1767 Nathan Wright and his wife, Rebekah, were given a certificate to Crosswicks Monthly Meeting.[9] [Crosswicks Creek was north of Nathan Wright's property in New Hanover, Burlington Co., N.J., where a new road was built, starting at the property of Joshua Gibbs and Nathan Wright.][10] On 28 November 1770 Nathan and Rebecca Wright testified that they had seen John Hammill, the widower of Rebecca's sister, Marcey, sign his will, 13 March 1761.[11] On 15 April 1788, Nathan Wright signed as a bondsman for his nephew, Abel Gibbs "of Middlesex County," son of Joshua and Hannah (Burroughs) Gibbs, when Abel was appointed as the administrator of the intestate estate of his mother, Hannah (Burroughs) Gibbs.[12]

Rebecca and her brother, Joseph Gibbs, are both listed with their families on the membership roll of the Upper Freehold Particular Meeting of the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting. No children were listed for Nathan Wright and Rebecca, his wife, but just below their names, where their children would have been, were the names of Sarah Earl and Joseph Gibbs, Jr., Rebecca's nephew, the son of her brother, Joshua Gibbs.[13] This confirms the identification of Nathan Wright's wife as Rebecca Gibbs, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Shreve) Gibbs.

Nathan and Rebecca (Gibbs) Wright did not have any known children.

NOTE: An entry in "Burlington County Births, 1753-1773," states that "Rebecca Wright or Else Merrick" had a daughter born 30th July 1767.[14] This could not have been Rebecca (Gibbs) Wright because Nathan Wright was still living in 1767, and the unknown doctor who prepared this list of births always used the father's name when the woman was married, or called her a widow if her husband had died. Later, a Rebeckah Wright was

received 8-8-1788 by Evesham Monthly Meeting from Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting on a certificate dated 7-5-1788. The same entry was repeated 9-5-1788 with the certificate from Springfield Monthly Meeting dated 5-6-1788. On 5-8-1795 Rebecca Wright and daughter, Frances, were given a certificate to Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting from Evesham Monthly Meeting.[15] This birth record and the Evesham and Springfield Monthly Meeting records may have concerned the same Rebeckah Wright, but it was certainly not our Rebeckah Gibbs who married Nathan Wright.

REFERENCES

1. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #75 where Rebeckah is called "daughter of Isaac Gibbs" [FHL #20483]; *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C, 4483-86 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., 6 [FHL #20483]. 3. Letter from Judith Olsen of Medford, N.J., a Gibbs descendant, to E. Virginia Hunt, 30 November 1978. 4. Salter, *Old Times in Old Monmouth*, 175. 5. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #75 [FHL #20483]. 6. Ibid. 7. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 8. W. W. Hinshaw, *New Jersey Quaker Meeting Records* 4:title page, 205. 9. Hinshaw, *N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, 205. 10. Salter, *Old Monmouth*, 175. 11. *NJA, 1761-1770* 33:173 (John Hammell); Burlington Co. Prob. 14:333-36 C [FHL #522720]. 12. Burlington Co. Prob. 11233 C (Hannah Gibbs) [FHL #459325]. 13. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., 6 [FHL #20483]. 14. *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc.*, 23. 15. Hinshaw, *N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, 205.

60. **Robert Lucas Gibbs**[5] *(John*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1730,[1] the son of John and Hannah (Lucas) Gibbs. Robert Lucas Gibbs, called "Lucas" or "Lucus," died in Moorestown, Burlington Co., N.J., between 7 June 1805, the date he made his will, and 30 November 1807, the date his will was accepted for probate.[2]

Called Robert Gibbs, he married first, in Burlington Co., N.J., 15 April 1756 **Catherine Fitchett**.[3] Records of the Burlington Monthly Meeting show that Robert Gibbs was condemned, 6 February 1758, [6, 2nd mo. 1758], for marrying "out of unity."[4] This entry must refer to his 1756 marriage. Catherine died before 13 December 1762, the date her husband married his second wife.[5]

Called Lucas Gibbs, he married second, in Gloucester Co., N.J., 13 December 1762 **Elizabeth Smith**,[6] Elizabeth died before 13 September 1773, the date Lucas Gibbs married his third wife.[7]

Lucas Gibbs married, third, "out of unity," 13 September 1773, according to records of the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, but the name of

his wife was not given.[8] On 14 June 1779, Lucas Gibbs was given a certificate to go to Salem Monthly Meeting.[9]

Robert Lucas Gibbs married fourth, in Salem Monthly Meeting, 27 July 1796 a widow, **Mary (Thompson) Hanse**,[10] who was probably the widow of Isaac Hanse. Widow Mary Hanse had a daughter named Martha Hanse, by her first husband.[11] Mary died after 7 June 1805, the date her husband, called Lucus Gibbs of Moorestown, named her in his will.[12]

As Robert Gibbs, he was named by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, as the son of John Gibbs, and was given £13-4. He was mentioned as having received £27-14-4 as his share in the final accounting of his grandfather's estate, dated 20 July 1767.[13]

Robert Lucas Gibbs's father, John Gibbs[4] of Chesterfield, Burlington Co., N.J., died intestate before 23 July 1753 and Robert's older cousin, Benjamin Gibbs of Chesterfield, farmer, was named as the administrator of his father's estate.[14]

About 1760, Robert Lucas Gibbs seems to have been known more often as Lucas Gibbs. On 8 March 1773 Lucas Gibbs was taxed 2 shillings in Deptford Township, Gloucester County, for owning one dog.[15]

On 6 September 1773 [1773, 9, 6], Lucas Gibbs was given a certificate by the Burlington Monthly Meeting to go to the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting at Camden, N.J.[16] A few days later, 13 September 1773, Lucas Gibbs was recorded in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting records as having married "out of unity."[17] This is supposed to have been Robert Lucas Gibbs's third wife, who has not been identified.

In 1774, the assessment list for a new drawbridge over Crosswick Creek shows Robert Gibbs living in Mansfield Township as a householder.[18]

About 1775 or 1776, at the beginning of the Revolutionary War, Lucas Gibbs of Salem, N.J., bought 175 acres of land lying next to Salem which had been owned by a loyalist, Benjamin Wyncoop. His brother, Richard Gibbs, also of Salem, bought the adjoining 200 acres,[19] which seems to confirm that Lucas Gibbs and Richard Gibbs were brothers and that Robert Gibbs and Lucas Gibbs were the same person.

In 1776, the Gloucester County Committee of Inspection and Observation penalized Lucas Gibbs "for refusing to receive the bills of credit [Continental money] emitted by authority of Congress." They unanimously "held him up to the world as an enemy to his country" and "precluded him from all trade with the inhabitants of these Colonies."[20]

On 10 December 1778, Lucas Gibbs advertised in the *Pennsylvania Packet* that he would sell at public vendue, 21 December 1778, 12½ acres on the Salem Road in the Township of Deptford, Gloucester Co., including

a two-story brick house and kitchen, with a pump of good water at the door, a barn and blacksmith's shop, etc. Also for sale were 30 acres of woodland, 5 acres of meadow on Great Mantua Creek, and 5 acres of cedar swamp one mile from the Delaware River.[21]

On 28 April 1779 [1779, 4, 28 [*sic*]], Lucas Gibbs and his apprentice, Edmond Wetherby, were received by the Salem Monthly Meeting on certificate from the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, dated 1779, 6, 14.[22]

Sixteen years later, 8 May 1795, Lucas Gibbs was received by Evesham Monthly Meeting on a certificate from Salem Monthly Meeting, dated 27 April 1795 [4-27-1795 [*sic*]]. His wife, Mary, and her daughter, Martha Hanse, were granted certificates 3 September 1796 from Salem Monthly Meeting to Evesham Monthly Meeting, where they were received 6 October 1796. This Gibbs family was listed as "Lucas and Mary, ch. John, born 5-2-1797, d. 8-5-1798, and Thompson, b. 12-4-1798, d. 7-24-1800."[23]

In his will dated 7 day 6th mo. 1805, probated 30 November 1807, Lucus [*sic*] Gibbs of Moorestown, Chester Township, Burlington Co., N.J., gave his beloved wife, Mary, all of the household goods she had brought to him at their marriage, and £25 worth of household goods to be taken out of his estate at the appraisement. At her decease, he gave £25 worth of goods to her daughter, Martha Hanse. He also gave his wife the sum of $80 per year and the use of his house and lot where he lived in Moorestown, excepting the storehouse, and ground fenced in between [the storehouse] and the stable, while she remained his widow. The annuity was in lieu of her dower which, if not accepted within thirty days after his decease, the annuity would be void. He directed that his accountants should sell all of the rest of his estate, both real and personal, except his Virginia lands, and divide the whole amount amongst all of his children, named as his sons, Lucas, Jonathan, Josiah and David, who were to have two shares each, and his daughters, Hannah, Elizabeth, Charlotte and Sibilla, who were given one share each. If son David was still in his minority, his share was to receive interest and was to be given to him when he reached 21 years of age. Son Jonathan, and daughters Elizabeth and Sibilla, were to receive only the interest on their shares. At their deaths, their shares were to be equally divided among their lawful issue, or, if without lawful issue, then to their brothers and sisters. His daughters, Elizabeth and Sibilla, were to have the use of the storehouse and grounds mentioned above, for their home during their natural lives, Elizabeth to have the front part and half of the cellar and grounds for a garden, and Sibilla to have the back half. He gave his Virginia land to be equally divided amongst all of his grandchildren that were living at his decease. If any of his children should die before reaching legal age, that share would be divided equally among the survivors. Benjamin

Atkinson and Joseph Matlock were appointed as executors. Witnesses were Robert Annan, Jeremiah Haines and Morgan Hollinshead. The inventory, taken before 30 November 1807, amounted to $8,247.86, with bonds and book accounts totalling $7,834.98.[24]

Children (**Gibbs**), with the first three wives, all mentioned in their father's will:[25]

i. **Seth Lucas**[6], born about 1757; called "Lucas" in his father's will.
ii. **Jonathan**, born about 1759. According to his father's will, dated 7 June 1805, probated 30 November 1807, he was to receive only the interest on his share. Therefore he was living in 1805 and could not have been the Jonathan Gibbs who married Lydia Hancock in 1779 and died in Philadelphia before 8 October 1796,[26] as has been stated by some Gibbs family researchers.
iii. **Josiah**, birth date unknown.
iv. **Hannah**, birth date unknown.
v. **Elizabeth**, birth date unknown.
vi. **Charlotte**, birth date unknown.
vii. **Sebilla**, birth date unknown.
viii. **David**, a minor in 1805 when his father wrote his will.

Children (**Gibbs**) with his fourth wife, Mary (Thompson) Hanse:[27]

ix. **John**, born 2 May 1797, died 5 August 1798.
x. **Thompson**, born 4 December 1798, died 24 July 1800.

References

1. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Burlington Co. Prob. 12312 C (Lucus Gibbs) [FHL #459334]. 3. Nelson, *N.J. Marriages* 155. 4. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224. 5. Nelson, *N.J. Marriages*, 155. 6. Nelson, *N.J. Marriages*, 155, 358. 7. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, Haddonfield, 130. 8. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, Haddonfield, 130. 9. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, Haddonfield MM, 130. 10. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:71. 11. "John Hance and Some of His Descendants," *NYGBR* (Apr. 1904) 35:129, 129fn. 12. Burlington Co. Prob. 12312 C (Lucas Gibbs) [FHL #459334]. 13. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 14. *NJA* 32:129 (John Gibbs); *NJ Wills, 1705-1804* 7:421-22 (John Gibbs) [FHL #522717]. 15. *Gen. Mag. of N.J.* 22:18. 16. Hinshaw 2:224. 17. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, Haddonfield MM, 130. 18. Kenn Stryker-Rodda, "New Jersey Rateables, 1773-1774," *Gen. Mag. of N.J.* 37:28. 19. Thomas Shourds, *History and Genealogy of Fenwick's Colony* (Bridgetown, N.J. 1876, reprt. Balt. 1976), 155-56. 20. Lorenzo Sabine, *Loyalists of the American Revolution*, 519. 21. *Documents Relating to the Revolutionary History of New Jersey*, Francis B. Lee, ed. (Trenton, N.J. 1903)

2:583-84; *Rev. Hist. of N.J., Extracts from American Newspapers*, Francis B. Lee, ed. 2:583-84. 22. Hinshaw, 2:71; W. W. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, 130. 23. W. W. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, 80, 130. 24. Burlington Co. Prob. 12312 C (Lucas Gibbs) [FHL #459334]. 25. Ibid. 26. *NJA* 38:139 (Lydia Gibbs, guardianship); Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:28, 71; H. Stanley Craig, *Salem, N.J., Genealogical Data Prior to 1800* (Merchantville, N.J., n.d.) 1:91. 27. Hinshaw, *Index to N.J. Quaker Meeting Recs.*, Evesham MM, 80.

61. **Martin Gibbs**[5] *(John*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 4 January 1732,[1] the son of John and Hannah (Lucas) Gibbs. Martin Gibbs died in Columbus, Burlington Co., N.J., 1 January 1820, at 88 years of age.[2]

Martin Gibbs married first in Burlington, 5 May 1755 **Phebe Gibson**,[3] whose parentage has not been ascertained. Phebe probably died before 1781, the year her husband married his second wife.[4]

Martin Gibbs, called "son of John," married second, in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., 17th, 10th mo. 1781 **Rebecca Forsythe**,[5] who was born 5th, 8th mo. 1742, the daughter of Matthew Forsythe and his second wife, Mercy Smith.[6] Among the witnesses at the Quaker wedding were Martin's brothers, Robert and Edward Gibbs, son Joel and cousin Abel Gibbs. Rebecca died 27 February 1805.[7]

Martin Gibbs was named by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, as the son of John Gibbs, and was given £13-4. He was mentioned as having received his share in the final accounting of his grandfather's estate, dated 20 July 1767.[8]

Martin Gibbs served in the Revolutionary War as a private from New Jersey.[9] He must have been a "fighting Quaker," soldiers who were "disowned" by the Quaker Monthly Meeting for fighting during the Revolutionary War, but were taken back after the War was over.

On 1 October 1781, Martin Gibbs was given a certificate to the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting to marry his second wife, Rebecca Forsythe. On 7 January 1782, Martin Gibbs and his second wife, Rebecca, were "received on certificate" by the Burlington Monthly Meeting from the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.[10]

Martin Gibbs and Rebecca, his second wife, were members of the Mansfield Particular Meeting of the Upper Springfield Monthly Meeting after 1782. Martin's children by his first wife and his first child by his second wife were listed there as Joel, John, Asa, Amos and Phebe. Mary Smith, a relative of Rebecca's on her mother's side, was listed with them.[11]

Daughter Phebe was named for Martin's first wife, but was the daughter of his second wife. This was a common custom in colonial America.

Martin's son, Joel Gibbs, was appointed as the administrator of the estate of Peter Tallman of Burlington Co., 28 February 1786. His father, Martin Gibbs, and Thomas Kerlin, "all of Mansfield Township," served as fellowbondsmen.[12]

The Trenton Weekly Mercury, on 27 November 1787, published a public notice, saying that Joel and Martin Gibbs, merchants, of Black Horse, Mansfield, were taking subscriptions for *The Common Book of Prayer of the Church of England*, published by Quequelle and Wilson, printers.[13]

On 20 July 1792, Martin Gibbs and his eldest son, Joel Gibbs, sold for £307 to John Black land in Mansfield which was next to the property of Elijah Field, Martin Gibbs, John Gibbs and Richard Gibbs.[14] On 2 November 1795, Joel Gibbs sold land in Black Horse, Mansfield, to John Black for £150.[15]

Children (**Gibbs**), born Mansfield or Salem, N.J.:[16]
With his first wife, Phebe Gibson:

i. **Ann**[6], born 25 January 1756.
ii. **Joel**, born 22 July 1758.
iii. **John**, born 4 January 1761.
iv. **Asa**, born 21 November 1763.
v. **Amos**, born 12 April 1767.

By his second wife, Rebecca Forsythe:

vi. **Phebe,** born 5 August 1782.
vii. **Martin**, born 2 January 1791.

References

1. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #34 [FHL #20483]; *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs); Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 2. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #34 [FHL #20483]; *DAR Patriot Index* 1:266; Upper Springfield MM; *Biographical Review of Burlington and Camden Counties, N.J.* (Boston 1897), 186 gives his date of death as 1820, at 88 years; *DAR Lineage Book* 115:242-43: 114930; 139:234: #138756, where his date of death is given as 1826. 3. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224; "Chesterfield Friends' Marriage Documents," *New Jersey Colonial Docs.*, 658. 4. Nelson, *N.J. Marriage Recs.*, 658. 5. "Chesterfield Friends' Marriage Documents," *New Jersey Colonial Docs.*, 658. 6. Burlington Co. Prob. 7953-64 (Matthew Forsythe); Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. #34 [FHL #20483]; Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:221; *New Jersey Colonial Documents: Chesterfield Friends' Marriage Records*, 658, appears to be in error in saying that Rebekah Forsythe was the daughter of Matthew Forsythe and his first wife, *Rebeckah*. 7. Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. 34 [FHL #20483]. 8. *NJA* 30:195-96 (Isaac Gibbs);

Burlington Co. Prob. 4475-78 C (Isaac Gibbs) [FHL #545447]. 9. *DAR Patriot Index* 1:266. 10. Hinshaw, *Quaker Recs.* 2:224, 225; Chesterfield M.M. Recs., Removals, 4 [FHL #16513]. 11. Upper Springfield M.M. Recs., Membership, 3 [FHL #20483]. 12. *NJA* 36:220 (Peter Tallman). 13. Thomas B. Wilson, *Notices from New Jersey Newspapers, 1781-1790*, (Laamberton, N.J. 1988) 1:7. 14. Burlington Co. Mortgages B:71-72 [FHL #842362]. 15. Burlington Co. Mortgages B:354 [FHL #842362]. 16. *Gen. Mag. of N.J.*, 26:27 (Ann's birthday); Upper Springfield M.M., Membership, Births, Deaths, Fam. 34 [FHL #20483] (Phebe and Martin); Ibid., Fam. #93, Amos, son of Martin Gibbs; Mansfield Particular Meeting, Upper Springfirld M.M. Recs., Membership, 3 [FHL #20483] (Joel, John, Asa, Amos and Phebe).

62. **Elizabeth Gibbs**[5] *(John*[4]*, Hannah Dickinson*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1735,[1] the daughter of John and Hannah (Lucas) Gibbs. Elizabeth probably died in or near Duck Creek, Kent Co., Delaware, after 20 July 1767, the date she was called "Elizabeth Davenport" when she received her legacy from the estate of her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs.[2]

Elizabeth Gibbs married in Burlington 11 May 1757 **Joseph Davenport**,[3] whose death as the son of Isaac Davenport was reported in the records of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 17 December 1762.[4] He died before 20 July 1767, the date the final accounts were entered for the estate of Elizabeth's grandfather, Isaac Gibbs. Elizabeth Davenport received her legacy personally, indicating that she was a widow.[5]

Elizabeth was called Elizabeth Gibbs, daughter of John Gibbs, by her grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, and was given £13-4. She was called Elizabeth Davenport and must have been a widow when she was mentioned as having received her share in the final accounting of her grandfather's estate, dated 20 July 1767. If her husband had been alive, he would have received her legacy "in right of his wife."[6]

On 3 September 1759, Elizabeth Davenport was condemned by the Burlington Monthly Meeting for marrying "out of unity." One month later, 1 October 1759, Elizabeth Davenport was given a certificate by the Burlington Monthly Meeting to go to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.[7] On 28 March 1760, Elizabeth Davenport was received by the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting from the Burlington Monthly Meeting.[8] On 17 December 1762, Joseph Davenport, probably Elizabeth's husband, died.[9] On 27 June 1766, Elizabeth Davenport was given a certificate by the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting to go to the Duck Creek Monthly Meeting.[10] No husband or children were mentioned. Records of the Duck Creek Meeting of Friends held at Duck Creek and Little Creek, Kent Co., Delaware, 25, 4th mo. 1767, show that Elizabeth Davenport produced a certificate from Philadelphia

Monthly Meeting bearing the date 27th of ye 6th month 1766 "which was read and received."[11] This is the only entry for Elizabeth Davenport in Duck Creek Monthly Meeting records.

No children have been found for Elizabeth Gibbs and Joseph Davenport. Elizabeth was young enough to have married again and may have had children by a second husband.

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63. **Edward Gibbs**[5] *(John[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1737,[1] the son of John and Hannah/Ann (Lucas) Gibbs. Edward died before 11 November 1789, the date his son-in-law, Isaac Burroughs, petitioned the court to divide the property of Edward Gibbs, late of Gloucester County, N.J.[2]

Edward Gibbs married in Gloucester County, N.J., 21 August 1758 **Hannah Matlack**,[3] the daughter of John Matlack, 2nd, and his wife, Hannah Shivers, of Haddonfield, Newton Township, Gloucester Co., N.J.[4] Hannah died before 11 November 1789, the date the Court of Common Pleas agreed that the intestate property of Edward Gibbs of Greenwich, Gloucester Co., deceased, should be divided among his heirs, but Hannah was not mentioned.[5]

Edward Gibbs was named by his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], of Mansfield, Burlington County, in his will dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, as the son of John Gibbs, and was given £13-4. He was called Edward Gibbs when he was mentioned as having received his share of £27-14-4 in the final accounting of his grandfather's estate, dated 20 July 1767.[6]

Edward's wife, Hannah, was called "Hannah Gibbs" by her father, John Matlack of Haddonfield, Newton Township, Gloucester County, in his will dated 24 May 1774, probated 22 March 1775. Hannah and her heirs were bequeathed her father's one-third part of a saw-mill in Waterford Township and his pine land adjourning the mill. She also received his plantation near Longacoming, Gloucester Township, Gloucester County, as well as £400

Proclamation Money. [This sum was mistakenly stated as £100 in *NJA* 34:339-40.][7]

Five years after his marriage, Edward Gibbs was "disowned," 14 February 1763, by the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting for marrying out of unity.[8]

On 24 August 1771, Isaac Horner of the Township of Waterford, Gloucester Co., N.J., sold to Edward Gibbs of the Township of Newton for £40 "proclamation money," a negro girl named Tenor, "aged Twelve Years the Fourth of November Next." This was witnessed by Josiah Kay, who signed his name, and Ann Mecully, who made her mark.[9] At that time, Edward Gibbs and his family lived in Haddonfield where he built a large three and a half storied home. This was still standing in 1898, being used in part as a post office.[10]

Edward Gibbs kept a tavern in Haddonfield, perhaps in this house, during the Revolutionary War, starting in 1777.[11] Records show that Edward Gibbs, whose wife was Hannah Matlock, served as a private from New Jersey during the Revolutionary War. He was called to march from Haddonfield to Morristown, 9-1-1780, in Captain Stokes's Co.[12]

Edward Gibbs of Greenwich, Gloucester Co., N.J., died intestate before 11 November 1789. On that date Amos Cooper, Richard H. Cooper, and Thomas Hendry, judges of the Court of Common Pleas, met at the house of Jesse Smith, innkeeper, in Woodbury, Gloucester County, to consider an application from Isaac Burroughs, husband of Edward Gibbs's daughter, Elizabeth, for the division of the property of Edward Gibbs, deceased. Elizabeth had inherited an undivided sixth part of her father's lands. Samuel W. Harrison, Turner Risdon and William Sharpe, Jr., were commissioned to divide the land into six equal parts. The land contained separate parcels in the town of Greenwich, township of Gloucester, township of Newton, and in the Village of Haddonfield, fully described in nine pages of maps. The commissioners agreed that the land should be divided. The heirs were Amy Wills, wife of Daniel Wills, Ann Reynolds, widow, Elizabeth Burroughs, wife of Isaac Burroughs, Sarah Clement, wife of John Clement, and the two children of Enos Gibbs, deceased.[13]

Action was not taken until 1811 because the heirs of deceased son, Enos, were still minors. The order finally began to be implemented, 22 November 1811, when the inventory of Edward Gibbs, late of the township of Greenwich, Gloucester County, was taken by John Miller and Thomas Reeves. It contained notes, bonds, books, cattle, sheep, hogs, sulkey wagons, carts, harness, blacksmith irons, shingles, boards and scantling, bees and poultry, cloth and leather, meat tubs and cheeses, valued at $2460.43. John Clement and Moses Bradshaw, administrators of the goods,

chattles, rights and credits of Edward Gibbs, submitted their inventory. This accounting was affirmed before James Matlock, Surrogate.[14]

On 18 February "last past," [1812], the heirs were named as Edward's daughters, Amy Wills, wife of Daniel Wills, Ann Reynolds, widow, Elizabeth Burroughs, wife of Isaac Burroughs, Sarah Clements, wife of John Clements, esquire, and the children of son Enos Gibbs, deceased, named as Enos Gibbs and Hannah Stetcher. The plan for the division was presented to the court, 4 March 1812. On 13 April 1812, the commissioners, Samuel W. Harrison, Turner Risdon and William Sharpe, Jr., reported that they had carried out the orders of the commission, dated 11 November 1789, "having on the 27 March last past" completed the division of said lands into six equal parts or shares with the consent of all parties concerned. Ann Reynolds received 35 acres of land in addition to an island in the Delaware River; Sarah Clement was assigned 35 acres next to Ann; Elizabeth Burroughs was given 35 acres next to Sarah, plus a small piece of land on the Delaware River; Amy Wills was assigned 35 acres next to Elizabeth; and Enos Gibbs and Hannah Stetcher, heirs of son Enos Gibbs, were given two pieces of land of 35 acres each next to Amy. The division was confirmed 15 April 1812 by Richard M. Cooper and Amos Cooper, judges of the Court of Common Pleas. The probate judge, John Clement, accepted the division 4 May 1812.[15]

Children (**Gibbs**), probably born in Gloucester Co., N.J.:[16]

i. **Amy**, birth date unknown.
ii. **Ann**, born about 1764.
iii. **Enos**, born 20 February 1765.
iv. **Elizabeth**, birth date unknown.
v. **Sarah**, birth date unknown.

NOTE: An Edward Gibbs, called "Son of John Gibbs of Gloucester Co., N.J." married in Haddonfield, N.J., Monthly Meeting 12-30-1781 **Hephzibah Evans**,[17] who was probably born in Evesham, Burlington Co., N.J. some time before 14 October 1746, one of the younger daughters of John Evans of Evesham. In his will of that date, John Evans mentioned Hephzibah along with his other children, Joseph, William, John, Jane, Rachel and Beulah.[18]

On 20 June 1791, after the death of the Edward Gibbs who married Hannah Matlock, mentioned above, a different Edward Gibbs, probably the one who married Hephzibah Evans, along with Joseph Sloan, called "both of Gloucester County," posted a bond of £4000 with the Orphan's Court at Woodbury when the Court appointed them as guardians of Mary Thackrey,

Rachel Thackrey and Jacob Thackrey, "infants under the age of fourteen," children of Mark Thackrey. The bond was signed by Edward Gibbs, Joseph Sloan and James Sloan.[19] On 23 July 1791, Benjamin Thackery, son of Benjamin Thackery [*sic*], "being out of the wardship of his guardian in Soccage, and having an estate in need of due care, chose Edward Gibbs and Joseph Sloan.[20] On 4 October 1791, Benjamin Thackery, son of Benjamin Thackery, "an infant of the age of fourteen years and upwards," petitioned the court to have Edward Gibbs and Joseph Sloan appointed as the guardians of his person and estate.[21]

NOTE: There were at least two men named Edward Gibbs living in Gloucester Co., N.J., at this time. One, Edward Gibbs of Greenwich, died before 11 November 1789, the date the Court of Common Pleas met in Woodbury, Gloucester Co., and agreed that a division of Edward's intestate estate should be made. This was not completed until 15 April 1812, perhaps because the children of deceased son Enos Gibbs were still minors.

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64. **Richard Gibbs**[5] *(John[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Mansfield, Burlington Co., N.J., about 1741,[1] the son of John and Hannah (Lucas) Gibbs. Richard died in Upper Alloways Creek, Salem Co., N.J., between 13 January 1804, the date he made his will, and 11 February 1804, the date his will was probated.[2]

Richard Gibbs married in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, Burlington Co., N.J., 19 November 1761 **Mary Burroughs**,[3] whose birth was recorded in Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 21 day 2d mo. 1744,[4] the daughter of John and Phebe (Haines) Burroughs. Mary was the sister of Hannah Burroughs who married Richard's cousin, Joshua Gibbs[5] *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*, and of Samuel Burroughs who married Richard's cousin, Mary (Gibbs[5]) Black *(Isaac[4], Hannah Dickinson[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)*. Richard's widow, Mary, died in Upper Alloways Creek 25 April 1812.[5]

Richard Gibbs was mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Isaac Gibbs, [Sr.], dated 18 January 1742/3, probated 27 September 1749, as the son of John Gibbs, and received £13-4. In the final accounts for the estate, filed 20 July 1767, Richard was listed as having received his legacy.[6]

Mary's father, John Burroughs, "the Elder, late of Gloucester" died intestate before 7 March 1791, the date letters of administration were granted to his son-in-law, Richard Gibbs of Salem Co., N.J. Richard was identified as "one of the people called Quakers."[7]

The records of the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting show that Richard Gibbs and his wife, Mary, were given a certificate to the Burlington Monthly Meeting, 13 December 1762.[8] The records of the Burlington Monthly Meeting show that Richard and his wife, Mary, were received by certificate from the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting 7 March 1763.[9] They were granted a certificate to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting 1 June 1772. Richard and Mary Gibbs, with their children, Hannah, Solomon, Enoch and Phebe, were received from Chesterfield by Haddonfield, 4 April 1774.[10] They were given a certificate from Haddonfield to the Salem Monthly Meeting 23 March 1779 with their children, Solomon, Enoch, Burroughs, Hannah, Phebe and Sarah.[11] They were received by the Haddonfield Monthly Meeting, 5 April 1779, from the Salem Monthly Meeting.[12] They were granted a certificate by Salem Monthly Meeting to the Greenwich Monthly Meeting 28 April 1788, and were received again by Salem Monthly Meeting 29 April 1789.[13]

In 1774, Richard Gibbs's name was on the tax list for Greenwich Township, Gloucester County, with 200 taxable acres and six horses or cattle.[14]

In 1776, Richard Gibbs, called "of Salem," bought 200 acres of land lying next to the town of Salem which had belonged to a loyalist, Benjamin Wyncoop. His brother, (Robert) Lucas Gibbs, bought an adjoining 175 acres.[15] On 17 December 1778, Richard advertised in the *Pennsylvania Packet* that he wanted to sell, on the premises, 22 December 1778, "if not before," 253 acres of land in Greenwich Township, Gloucester Co., N.J., containing a young orchard, dwelling house and barn, 12 miles from Philadelphia.[16]

Richard Gibbs of the Township of Upper Alloways Creek, Salem County, N.J., in his will written 13 January 1804, probated 11 February 1804, gave his beloved wife, Mary, all of his rateable estate except that which was otherwise disposed of. He gave her one-third of his house and land which he had devised to his son, Edward, and if Edward should die before he reached 21 years of age, Mary was to have the property in fee simple, as well as the residue of his lands. Son Solomon was bequeathed 20 acres of woodland in addition to $33.33 yearly, to be paid by Edward. Son Enoch was given $6.00, having already received his share earlier. Son Burroughs was given $14.00, he too, having already been given his share. Daughter Sarah Hammitt was bequeathed the house and land below the mill pond dam, adjoining the land of William Willis, "as instead of a bond given by Henry Stiner to me and assigned to Daniel Hammitt, which was lost." Richard gave his granddaughter, Mary Lambert [*sic*], 42 acres of land adjoining Charles Gallaher, to be hers when she reached 18 years of age. Son Richard was given 52 acres. Son Edward received "the homestead place and other land adjoining." Grandson Samuel Weatherby was given $26.67. Richard named his sons, Enoch and Edward, as executors.[17]

Richard's widow, Mary Gibbs, of the Township of Upper Alloways Creek, in her will dated 20 April 1812, proved 27 April 1812, gave $5.00 to her beloved children, Enoch Gibbs, Burroughs Gibbs, Sarah Hammett, and grandchildren, Samuel Weatherby and Mary Lamborn [*sic*], to be equally divided among them. Her beloved son, Richard, was given all of her shares of the Saw Mill and Stream. Beloved son, Edward B. Gibbs, received all of the remaining part of her estate, lands, improvements and moveable estate. She named her son, Edward B. Gibbs, as the executor. Witnesses were Joseph Edwards, Jesse Burroughs and Robert M. Patrick. On 27 April 1812, Jesse Burroughs affirmed that he had seen the testator sign her will.[18]

Neither Hannah nor Phebe Gibbs were mentioned by name in their parents' wills and were probably deceased. Each of them left one child,

mentioned as "granddaughter Mary Lambert," [called *Lamborn* in Mary Gibbs's will], and "grandson Samuel Weatherby." The full names of the husbands of both Hannah and Phebe were not given.

Children (**Gibbs**), first born in Burlington Co., N.J., second to seventh born in Gloucester Co., N.J., eighth through tenth born in Salem Co., N.J.:[19]

i. **Hannah**[6], born 6 August 1762; her son, Samuel Weatherby, was mentioned in the wills of both of her parents.
ii. **Elijah**, born 6 November 1764, died 7 October 1767.
iii. **Solomon**, born 11 September 1766, called "second son.".
iv. **Enoch**, born 30 or 31 December 1769; called "third son"; joint executor of father's will.
v. **Phebe**, born 9 January 1772; called "second daughter"; her daughter, Mary Lambert/Lamborn, was mentioned in the wills of both of her parents.
vi. **Burroughs**, born 13 July 1774; called "fourth son"; spelled "Borus" in Salem Monthly Meeting records.
vii. **Sarah**, born 16 October 1776; called "third daughter."
viii. **Richard**, born 23 May 1779.
ix. **Mary**, born 1 December 1781, died 5 September 1784.
x. **Edward Burroughs**, born about 1783; joint executor of his father's will; executor of his mother's will.

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M.M. Recs., 51 [FHL #20463]; dates of births of third, fourth and fifth to Richard Gibbs listed but not named in *Stewart's Gen. and Hist. Misc., #2*, 18, 22, 27.

65. **Samuel Dickinson**[5] *(James*[4-3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1735,[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. Samuel Dickinson died in Waterborough, Queens Co., New Brunswick, before 23 March 1807, the date his will was probated.[2]

Samuel Dickinson married probably in Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1760 a wife named **Mary**,[3] who has not been identified. Mary married second, in Waterborough, after 1807, John Armstrong of Waterborough.[4] Mary died in Waterborough, after 14 November 1821, the date she made her will, and before 25 February 1824, the date her will was accepted for probate.[5]

About twenty years before the start of the Revolutionary War, Samuel Dickinson obtained 396 acres of land in Fredericksburg on lease "for life" from Col. Roger Morris.[6] Samuel served as clerk of the South Precinct of Dutchess County in 1763 and was an officer in the militia.[7]

On 21 February 1763, Samuel Dickinson sued Joseph Barker who had borrowed £5-18sh, promising to repay the debt on demand with interest. The debt now totaled £11-16sh which Joseph refused to repay. Samuel said his damages amounted to £10. Moses Kent was his attorney.[8]

Samuel's name was listed on the Tax Assessment List in Philip Philipse Patent, Fredericksburg Precinct, in 1777, with an assessment of £4.[9]

Sometime during the Fall of 1777, Samuel Dickinson was given a wooden box for safe-keeping by Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Samuel's brother, Tertullus Dickinson, containing bonds and [account] books which belonged to her husband and her brother-in-law, Gilbert Dickinson. Samuel Dickinson gave them "to Samuel Haines who buried them and later unearthed them and [found] they were dissolved."[10]

On 15 September 1778, Samuel Dickinson's name was on a list of men under 55 years of age "who have formerly held civil or military positions" in Dutchess County, "and all persons between the ages of fifty and fifty-five who shall associate themselves, shall be exempted from serving as part of the enrolled militia," if they become a member of an associated company of militia.[11] This was the equivalent of signing up for the Patriot cause. On 1 October 1778, Samuel Dickinson, Samuel Washburn and Samuel Peters, all of Fredericksburg Precinct, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to the State of New York.[12] To avoid being taken as a prisoner to Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Samuel crossed over to the British lines at Frog's Neck, in June 1779.[13]

Samuel Dickinson's estate was declared forfeited in 1779.[14] His wife, Mary, and three children were given permission "to go within enemy lines, 15 September 1779, not to return." They were allowed to take their bedding and wearing apparel and provisions for their immediate subsistence.[15] Samuel claimed damages from the British for losses of personal property sold by the rebels, 26 August 1779.[16] [The law was not officially passed until 21 October 1779.][17] In his claim, Samuel said that he had been an officer of the militia in Dutchess County and had been ordered into rebel service in May 1776 as a Private, and was obliged to flee to avoid being dragged into their side in Massachusetts. He was arrested and kept prisoner, but finally escaped to British lines. He claimed the loss of 416 acres in two farms, cattle, crops, personal property "including a negro woman in years."[18]

On 1 June 1783, groups were formed for settling Port Roseway, on the St. John River, Nova Scotia, later part of New Brunswick. Group 45 was led by Capt. Samuel Dickinson, with 1st Lt. John Youmans and 2nd Lt. Samuel Wishburne [Washburn]. In the Fall of 1783, a report on the loyalists who had gone to the St. John's River included Capt. Dickenson's Company of 25 men, 10 women, 25 children over 10, 13 children under 10, and 2 servants.[19]

In his claim written in the winter of 1783, recorded 26 January, Samuel Dickinson, late of New York, said that he had lived in Dutchess County, N.Y. On the outbreak of the Troubles he refused to sign the Rebel Association document, following which he was disarmed. In June 1779, he went within the British lines at Frog's Neck. He did not bear arms but kept guard and assisted the British troops. He lived in New York until the evacuation. and then came to Gagetown, New Brunswick, where he settled. He said that he had owned two leasehold farms in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County. The first was a share in a lease from Col. Morris which was made to his father, James Dickinson, for life, and then for the life of his brother, Gilbert Dickinson, and for his own life. After his father's death, Samuel had received his share of 119 acres, paying £6. The second farm was a lease he himself had obtained for life from Col. Morris nearly twenty years earlier, consisting of 396 acres, paying 30 bushels of wheat [per annum]. Samuel sold 100 acres in 1776 and got upwards of £100 New York money. The remainder was confiscated. He also lost 4 cows, 6 swine, 1 horse, farming utensils, furniture, corn, hay, etc., which were seized and plundered after he went away. His inventory included a Negro woman who belonged to his brother, Gilbert Dickinson. He had half a schooner, purchased after he went within the [loyalist] lines and used to get wood for the town and garrison in New York. It was taken by a privateer. Dan Sellick and John Yeomans were

his witnesses.[20] Samuel also mentioned Mrs. Dickinson, wife of his brother, Tertullus Dickinson, and his brother, James Dickinson, now of the City and County of St. John.[21]

On 4 February 1784, Samuel Dickinson was granted Lots #96 and #398, at Parrtown, (St. John), along the St. John River in Queens County, New Brunswick. Capt. Jas. Dickinson received Lot #164, Samuel Dickinson and Richard Squires, Lot #398, and James Travers and Isaac Dickinson, Lot #814.[22] On 1 September 1784, Samuel Dickinson purchased land in Parrtown from A. Strawberry, witnessed by his brother, James Dickinson. On 2 December 1784, Samuel Dickinson of Parrtown purchased land on the Nishwake River, Newton, from Jos. White. On 24 December 1784, Samuel Dickinson of Parrtown bought land in Newton from N. Brook. On 24 January 1785, Samuel Dickinson and his wife, Mary, sold land to S. Miles, Samuel's brother, Gilbert Dickinson, also signed the deed.[23]

In a petition dated 16 May 1785, Samuel Dickinson, stated, "Having some time ago Purchased a lott of land of one Philip Shaford lying on the belial [Belleisle] River, it being the Draught of said Shaford and Entered on the Book to him, it being Lott number Eight, and one other lott number Seven on Long Island in the Kennebackatious [Kennebecasis] of fifty acres, Drawn by Elizabeth Green, who exchanged the said lott of land with your Memorialist for a lott in this Town and they having Received the Consideration for said Tracts of land Humbly Beg that your Excellency will order that the two lotts above mentioned may be Transferred to your Memorialist that the Grant may come out in my name with their Acknowledging that they have Received full Satisfaction for the same and in Duty Bound your Memorialist will Ever be Thankful."[24] The name of "this town" was not given but must have been St. John, earlier called Parrtown.

On 22 September 1786, Samuel Dickinson was granted Lot 8 in the Eighth Division of Grant #80 in Bellisle Bay, containing 225 acres. His brother, James, was granted land in the Seventh Division.[25]

On 20 March 1790, registered 15 April the same year, Samuel Dickinson was granted 54 acres in the 2nd Tract, Parish of Gage, Queens Co., N.B.[26] On 19 October 1792, registered the following 26 February 1793, he was called "Samuel Dickinson, Esquire," when he was granted Lots 5, 6 and 7 in Block "C" in the town plat of Gage Town, and Lots 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 in Block "O," also in Gagetown.[27]

Samuel Dickinson seems to have been a land speculator and merchant. By 1792 he had settled in the Parish of Waterborough, Queens County, N.B., where he was appointed as a magistrate of the Queens County court.[28]

Samuel Dickinson of the Parish of Waterborough, Queens Co., N.B., in his will dated 6 October 1806, proved 23 March 1807, mentioned his wife, Mary, to whom he gave all of his real and personal estate. She was also named as his executrix. Witnesses were Abiathar Camp, Thomas Lewis and Thomas Lewis, Jr. The inventory, dated 2 April 1807, was valued at £1,056 by Abiathar Camp, Andrew Gunter and David Burlock. An additional inventory dated 2 April 1808, listed three lots of yard goods, and miscellaneous debts owed him by customers, all valued at £203. No children were mentioned.[29]

Samuel's widow, Mary, married her second husband, John Armstrong some time after 1807. In her will dated 14 November 1821, probated 25 February 1824, Mary mentioned a premarital agreement which she had made with her second husband in which John Armstrong was to receive all of the property which she had inherited from her first husband, Samuel Dickinson. She bequeathed £50 to her step-daughter, Mary Armstrong, to be paid by her husband, and gave some of her clothing to Mary Wood. Her husband was named sole executor. Witnesses were Samuel Lydekker (Snydecker?), George Camp and Elenor Armstrong. The inventory was taken 17 February 1824 by Abiathar Camp, William Springer and Joseph H. Dikeman. It included Mary's real and personal estate, and was valued at £656.[30] This was about half as much as the valuation put on the estate of her first husband, Samuel Dickinson, which suggests that their three unnamed children may have survived and were given half of their father's estate by their mother, divided among them.

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., three children mentioned but not named in the *Public Papers of Gov. Clinton* 5:275:[31]

i. Unnamed child[6], living 15 September 1779; not mentioned in parents' wills.
ii. Unnamed child, living 15 September 1779; not mentioned in parents' wills.
iii. Unnamed child, living 15 September 1779; not mentioned in parents' wills.

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66. **Tertullus Dickinson**[5] *(James*[4-3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Southeast, Dutchess County, New York, about 1740,[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. He died in North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., 7 January 1801, in his 58th year [*sic*], and was buried in the Townsend Cemetery near Southeast Center, Dutchess Co., now Putnam Co., N.Y.[2]

Tertullis Dickinson married, probably in the Town of Cortlandt, Westchester County, N.Y., about 1775 **Jane Huggeford** of Cortlandt,[3] who was born in Rye or Yorktown, N.Y., about 1750,[4] the daughter of Dr. Peter Huggeford and his wife, Elizabeth Gedney. Jane probably died in Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., at the home of her daughter, after 14 April 1803, the date she received a mortgage payment as co-administratrix of her husband's intestate estate.[5]

Jane's father, Dr. Peter Huggeford, a physician in Cortlandt, was a loyalist who went to St. Mary's Bay, Nova Scotia, after the Revolution, with the Dickinsons, and returned to Westchester County, N.Y., around 1790. In his will filed at White Plains, Westchester Co., dated 28 July 1796,

probated 5 October 1799, Dr. Peter Huggeford mentioned his daughter, Jane Dickinson, as one of his heirs. He appointed his son-in-law, Tertullus Dickinson, as one of his executors.[6]

No records for the births of Tertullus Dickinson and his brothers have been found but proof of their relationship is proven by other public records as follows. Tertullus and his brothers, Samuel, James and Gilbert, were all loyalists during the Revolutionary War and all four of them went to New Brunswick with the exodus of loyalists from New York City. When his brother, Samuel, filed his claim for indemnity in St. John, New Brunswick, 26 January 1783, for property he had lost to the rebels in Dutchess County, N.Y., he said that he and his brother, Gilbert, had received land in Dutchess County from their father, James Dickinson, deceased.[7] In the spring of 1776, when Tertullus was on parole as a prisoner of the rebels, Tertullus warned his brother, James Dickinson, to leave the area because the rebels had a great deal of evidence against him for raising troops for the British, and were determined to capture him.[8] In the Fall of 1777, while Tertullus was a fugitive from the British as a Tory sympathizer, his wife gave his brother, Samuel, a wooden box for safekeeping, which contained the remains of bonds and [account] books which had been her husband's, which had been given "to Samuel Haines who buried them and later unearthed them and [found] they were dissolved."[9] This proves that Tertullus was a brother of Samuel who, with his brother, Gilbert, received land from their father, James Dickinson, Sr. James Dickinson, [Jr.], said that Tertullus was his brother when he filed his claim for indemnity as a loyalist with the British government. Thus Samuel, Gilbert, Tertullus and James are proven to have been brothers, and were the sons of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson of Southeast Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

Tertullus Dickinson seems to have been a merchant or shopkeeper. He was first mentioned in the official records of Dutchess County in May 1764, when he sued Caleb Sweet in the Court of Common Pleas for a debt incurred 15 February 1763 at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., the date Caleb promised, for value received, to pay Tertullus 18sh-10p New York Money, with lawful interest until paid. On 1 March 1763, Caleb Sweet made a second promissory note of 26sh-6p. On 12 November 1764 Caleb Sweet became indebted for £11 current money for divers goods, wares and merchandise, for a total of £30, which was the amount Tertullus sued for.[10] In October 1766, Tertullus filed suit in the Court of Common Pleas against Edward Gray who had signed a promissory note, 9 July 1765, for £7-12-7 and interest, payable on demand. Edward Gray refused to repay the note when requested, 10 July 1766. Therefore Tertullus sued for total damages of £19-0-0.[11] At the next term of court, 7 January 1767, the jury "of twelve honest

and lawful men of the Bailiwick" decreed that Tertullus had suffered damages of £8-8-7 New York money, with costs and expenses of 6 pence.[12] On 4 January 1771, Stephen DeLancey of the Manor of Cortland, Westchester Co., N.Y., acknowledged that he was indebted to Tertullus Dickinson of Dutchess County for £390 current money of New York, to be paid to Tertullus Dickinson "on or before 10 January Instant to go therewith the lawful interest till paid - for the true performance I bind myself in the penal sum of £780."[13]

Tertullus Dickinson held many positions in Southeast Precinct which became Fredericksburg Precinct, Dutchess County, before the Revolution. He served in South [*sic*] Precinct as assessor and clerk from 1767 to 1769, and as Supervisor in 1770-1771. In 1772 he continued as Supervisor when the area became Fredericksburg Precinct, and served from 1773 to 1776. Tertullus was listed on the 1777 Tax List for Fredericksburg with an assessment of £13.[14] According to a law passed 21 October 1779, the estates of loyalists were confiscated, including those of Tertullus Dickinson and his brothers, Gilbert, James and Samuel. Tertullis's land was sold as "Lot 8" to Philip Pelton, Benjamin Pelton and Daniel Pelton, "being 159 acres."[15]

On 17 June 1780, Jane Dickson [*sic*] joined several other women in a petition to George Clinton, Esq., Governor of the State of New York, requesting that they be granted passports to join their husbands in "Cannaday." They said that their husbands "have left their families and joined the Enemy of the United States of America," and therefore they were unable to support themselves and their families "among a people who look on us as their Enemies."[16] Jane's husband, Tertullus, was serving in the Barrackmaster-General's Department of the British army in New York City.[17] Sabine gave him the rank of Major in the Royal service.[18]

On 28 December 1784, Tertullus Dickinson was living in the City of St. John, N.B., when he filed a petition addressed to Thomas Carleton, Esq., Captain General and Governor of the Province of New Brunswick. Tertullus said that at the commencement of the late war, being an officer under the Crown and steadfast in his loyalty, he soon became obnoxious to the rebels and was made a prisoner and kept a long time in confinement. "But at length finding an opportunity to escape, got safe within the British Lines at New York," 11 April 1777. He said that his family was sent to him by the rebels the following December. He did not ask for or receive any assistance from the government. In October 1783, he purchased a vessel at New York in which he embarked "with his Family and Effects and Arrived in this province in the month of November following, Fully expecting an equal share with Loyalists in his predicament in settling Lands belonging to the Crown in this part of the Country. But hitherto, Petitioner has had no land

assigned to him." In April 1784, he said that he had talked to the Honorable Bryan Timmons, Esq., Chief Justice, who gave him permission to build a stone house adjoining the water "in this town" (St. John). But he had lately been informed that the lot had been granted to someone else. He asked that Governor Carleton examine the premises and land records and decide if Tertullus was entitled to redress and was worthy of a settlement.[19]

Fortunately for Tertullus, Governor Carleton granted his request, and Lot #78 on the St. John River was registered to Major Tertullus Dickinson, apparently back-dated to 27 April 1784.[20]

As a refugee and Major in the militia before the war, Tertullus Dickinson claimed damages from Great Britain in 1783 for the loss of 100 acres in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, N.Y, in addition to another 50 acres with houses, cattle, negroes, etc. A deposition by Maj. Thomas Menzies, 5 July 1782, stated that he had known claimant for more than fifteen years. A deposition by Col. Beverly Robinson, 19 June 1783, said that he had known claimant for many years before the war.[21]

In another claim for losses, filed in 1786, Tertullus Dickinson of the City of St. John, said that he had been an inhabitant of Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was a Major in the militia under the Crown. He was asked by the Provincial Congress at New York to have a meeting in 1774, but he declined. He was arrested by the local authorities but was released by the officer on his word of honor to appear before the committee in three weeks, and was discharged on his bond, promising to remain neutral. He was made a prisoner in May 1776 but returned home in June 1776. In October 1776 he was again taken before the Provincial Congress at Fishkill and was sent to Suffolk, Massachusetts as a prisoner until March 1777. He was then sent back to his own county by the Massachusetts Committee. He attended the Committee in Fishkill and was asked to take the oath of allegiance to the states, which he refused to do. He asked to be passed into the British lines, which was refused, but they allowed him to go home. He made his escape into New York City in April 1777. In the following December his family was sent to join him. He and his family came to New Brunswick from New York with the evacuation of November 1783.[22]

It is important to note that there were two loyalists named Tertullus Dickinson in Dutchess County before the Revolutionary War. Both of them fled to the part of Nova Scotia which became New Brunswick after the war ended. Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of James[4], the subject of this report, had a younger cousin of the same name, Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of James's brother, Amos[4], all of whom lived in Dutchess County. These two men named Tertullus Dickinson have been confused with each other and combined as one person by Esther Clark Wright in her *Loyalists of New*

Brunswick, in which she lists only one Tertullus Dickinson, stating that he served in the Barrackmaster General's Department and received grants of Lot #78 in Parrtown (St. John), *and in Gagetown, N.B., before finally settling in Woodstock, N.B.*[23] This is in error. Tertullus Dickinson, son of James, never lived in either Gagetown or Woodstock. That there were two men of the same name is proved by official court records. The other Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of Amos[4], was involved in an indenture dated 2 March 1785, in which Amos Dickinson and [his son] Tertullus Dickinson *of Sunbury County, N.B.*, sold to Thomas Peters, yeoman, for £24-10-0, land in the township of Gage, No. 5, containing 100 acres, "being the same lot of land granted to them by Governor Parr at Halifax, N.S., 14 July 1784."[24]

Tertullus Dickinson, son of James, continued to live in St. John, N.B., for several more years. When the first provincial election was held in the city and county of St. John in 1784, Tertullus Dickinson, Dr. Peter Huggeford and Elias Hardy were the leaders of the Lower Cove faction who put up a slate of Opposition Candidates. Tertullus Dickinson, leading the democratic elements, received 650 votes, the most for any candidate. But the Upper Cove Party, backing the Government Candidates, which represented the aristocratic or army element, demanded a recount. This occurred without any of the winning candidates being present. Many votes were thrown out and the Upper Cove, or Government Candidates were declared the winners.[25]

On 7 Nov. 1785, a petition to Gov. Thomas Carleton was signed by 176 residents of St. John which stated that "the British military had been tyrannical and had themselves sworn into office instead of the elected officials, named as Tertullus Dickinson, Richard Lightfoot, Richard Bonsall, Petter Grim, John Boggs and Alexander Reid. The military who installed themselves were Jonathan Bliss, Ward Chipman, Christopher Billop, William Pagan, Stanton Hazard and John McGeorge."[26] The petition asked that a new election be held. Gov. Carleton refused, backed by the Secretary of State.[27]

On 20 March 1786, Tertullus Dickinson of St. John, N.B., submitted another Loyalist claim. He said that he had been a resident of Dutchess County, N.Y. Six months earlier, his wife had gone to New York with papers relative to his estates and should be returning soon. A witness, Major Thomas Menzies of the American Legion, said that he had known Mr. Dickinson for upwards of 15 years and "Mr. Dickinson's family and connection are of most respectable character."[28]

On 17 July 1787, Tertullus Dickinson purchased land in St. John from Raymond Wheeler.[29] On 1 May 1789, Tertullus and his wife, Jane, sold to

Lawrence Dowling a house in St. John which was next door to Benedict Arnold.[30]

The stolen election of 1785 may have disillusioned Tertullus Dickinson and his father-in-law, Dr. Peter Huggeford, for they returned to New York from New Brunswick and settled in North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y.[31] This is proved by the record of a mortgage dated 24 May 1794, in which Tertullus Dickinson was called "of North Salem," when Andrew Knox and his wife, Mary, "of the same place," borrowed money from Tertullus Dickinson. "John Knox and Robert Knox were obligated with the said Andrew Knox." On 14 April 1803, at Lansingburgh, N.Y., Jane Dickinson, administratrix of the estate of Tertullus Dickinson, dec'd, received from Andrew Knox by the hands of Joseph Knox, full satisfaction of the mortgage mentioned above. Witnesses were [her daughter,] Charlotte Dickinson and [her son-in-law] Jonathan Burr.[32]

On 28 July 1796, Dr. Peter Huggeford, physician, now of White Plains, Westchester Co., N.Y., made his will, probated 5 October 1799, in which he mentioned 700 acres of land at the cape of St. Mary's Bay, N. S., and land in St. John, N. B., and in Digby, N.S. He said that 500 acres in Schoharie and 700 acres in Vermont were to be sold "if recovered." He mentioned his surviving children and the heirs of his deceased children, listed as daughters Frances Field and Martha Hardy and their husbands; son Turtulles Huggeford "not then able to care for himself," daughter Esther Huggeford; grandson John Huggeford; daughter Jane Dickinson and her husband, Tertullus Dickinson, and son Joseph Huggeford. Grandson John Huggeford was given all family pictures. Executors were his son-in-law, John Titus, and friends, James Disbrosus and Daniel Cromwell of New York City, and Benjamin Griffin of Marmaroneck. Witnesses were Mary Prior, Gilbert Hatfield and Isaac Sniffen. In a codicil dated 5 July 1798, he appointed his son-in-law, Tertullus Dickinson, and daughter Frances Field, to act as co-executors with son-in-law, John Titus.[33] Dr. Peter Huggeford, called "of Fishkill," died 5 August 1799, in the 74th year of his age.[34]

Tertullus Dickinson died in North Salem, 7 Jan. 1801, in his 58th year.[35] On 4 May 1801, his widow, Jane Dickerson [*sic*], and Eliza Dickerson, "one of the heirs," were granted letters of administration on the intestate estate of Tertullus Dickerson of North Salem, Westchester Co., N.Y., at White Plains.[36] After her husband's death, widow Jane Dickinson moved to Lansingburgh, Rensselaer Co., N.Y., to live near her daughter, Sally, who had married a merchant, Jonathan Burr of Lansingburgh, in 1799.[37]

Marriage records identify some of the daughters of Tertullus and Jane (Huggeford) Dickinson. *The Lansingburgh Gazette*, [Rensselaer Co., N.Y.] published the marriage, 8 April 1799, of Sally Dickinson, daughter of

Tertullus Dickinson, Esq., of Westchester County, to Jonathan Burr, merchant, of Lansingburgh.[38] On 6 July 1802, Eliza Dickinson married John Stewart, merchant, called "both of Lansingburgh."[39] On 2 December 1802, Jane Dickinson married Horatio Hickok, both of Lansingburg.[40] On 6 August 1811, Charlotte Dickerson [*sic*] of Lansingburgh married at Lansingburgh Thomas C. Brownell, professor of chemistry at Union College, Schenectady.[41]

Children (**Dickinson**), born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., or St. John, N.B., probably incomplete, listed in order of marriage:[42]

i. **Sally**[6], married 8 April 1799 **Jonathan Burr**.
ii. **Eliza**, mentioned as "one of the heirs" when she and her mother, widow Jane Dickerson [*sic*], were appointed as executrixes of her father's estate;[43] married 6 July 1802 **John Stewart**, called "both of Lansingburgh."
iii. **Jane**, married 2 December 1802 **Horatio Hickok**, "both of Lansingburgh."
iv. **Charlotte**, married 6 August 1811 **Thomas C. Brownell** of Schenectady, N.Y.

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1. Loyalist claim filed by his brother, Samuel Dickinson, son of James Dickinson, dec.: Fraser, *Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario, 1904* 1:815-16 [FHL #105406]. 2. Barbara Smith Buys, *Old Gravestones in Putnam County, N.Y.* (Baltimore 1975), 311. His age on his tombstone must have been difficult to read because, on 13 November 1764, Tertullus Dickinson sued Caleb Sweet for a debt incurred 15 February 1763, at which date Tertullus would have had to have been at least 21 years of age, thus born before 1742 at the very latest. This would make him at least 61 years of age at death, perhaps older. 3. Norman Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs* (Heritage Books, Bowie, Md. 1988), 126; *NYGBR* (Apr. 1918) 49:175; *NYGBR* (Oct. 1924) 55:331 (Peter Huggeford). 4. Davis, *Westchester Patriarchs*, 71. 5. "Miscellaneous Records of Westchester County, N.Y.," *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321. 6. *NYGBR* (Apr. 1918) 49:175; *NYGBR* (Oct. 1924) 55:331 (Peter Huggeford); *NYGBR* (Oct. 1925) 56:321. 7. Fraser, *Second Report, Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario* (1904) 1:815-16, #680 [FHL #105406]. 8. Claim of James Dickinson, Audit Office 12, Vol. 26:89-95, microfilm at Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., abstracted by Norris M. Whiston. 9. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons*, 12. 10. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #1175 [FHL #925797]. This case was mistakenly filed under the year 1761. 11. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #1459 [FHL #925798]. 12. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #5333 [FHL #925808]. 13. Ancient Documents of Dutchess Co., N.Y., Case #7459 [FHL #925814]. 14. *Hist. and Gen. Recs. of Dutchess and Putnam Cos.*, 104; Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 150, 153, 156. 15. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 100; *New York in the Revolution* 2:270. 16. *Public Papers of George Clinton* 5:1901. 17.

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67. **James Dickinson**[5] *(James[4-3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was born in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, about 1737,[1] the son of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. James Dickinson, (Jr.), probably died in New Brunswick soon after he received grants of land in Parrtown and Belleisle, New Brunswick, around 1787, but did not settle on them. His death is suggested by the fact that the British government, in refusing to accept the claims of losses by his brother, Gilbert Dickinson, stated that Gilbert "had two brothers in good circumstances."[2] These two

brothers would have been Samuel and Tertulus Dickinson, so James, whose claims had also been accepted, may have died.

James Dickinson may have been married but his wife's name has not been discovered. No wife or children were mentioned in his claims for damages filed with the British government both during and after the Revolutionary War. However, in 1785, as Captain James Dickinson, he applied for a grant of land at the forks of the Oromocto River for his "company of Loyalists" made up of twenty-five family men and twenty single men. James's name was at the head of the column apparently composed of twenty five family men.[3] Therefore, James may have been married and may have left descendants. His young cousin, Darius Dickinson[6] *(Amos[5-4], James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was one of the single men in the second column of twenty unmarried men.

In 1773, James and his father were called James Dickinson and James Dickinson, Jr., when they were elected as commissioners of highways for Fredericksburg, along with Jehiel Beardsley.[4] On 23 April 1774, James Dickinson, Sr., "for value received," assigned his property and the lease on land in Philipse Patent to John Wallace, Jr., and to Thomas Huggeford, of Fairfield County, Conn. On 13 April 1775, Thomas Huggeford transferred his right to James Dickinson, Jr.[5] James, [Sr.], had previously transferred property to two of his other sons, Samuel and Gilbert, according to Samuel's claim for indemnity for losses during the Revolutionary War.[6]

James Dickinson, Jr., lived in the Philip Philips Patent area of southern Dutchess County which later became Fredericksburg and Carmel, Putnam County. James was recorded on the Tax List of 1777 for Fredericksburg Precinct with an assessment of £3.[7] Since James, Jr., went over to the British side in New York City, his estate was forfeited in 1779, as was the property of his brothers, Gilbert, Samuel and Tertullus.[8] James and his brother, Gilbert, were listed as "refugees within the British lines," 30 September 1782. James told the British government in New York City that he had an immediate need of £10-0-0 and an annual need of £30-0-0. He did not mention having a family.[9] He was allowed £7-10-0 for the period from January 1 to March 31, 1783.[10]

Dutchess County was a major battleground between the British loyalists and the American patriots during the Revolutionary War. When James filed his claim for indemnity after the War had ended, he was called, "James Dickinson, late merchant in Dutchess County, Province of New York but now of St. John, Province of New Brunswick." He said that on 20 December 1775, he took some private intelligence to Gov. Tryon who was on board the *Dutchess of Gordon*, outside New York Harbor. Gov. Tryon

advised him to return home and engage as many men as possible for the British army in the spring. In March 1776, he and his friends met and found they had 78 men willing to join the British the moment they landed in New York. James was told to go to Long Island to wait for the British to land. But two days later he was told by his brother, Tertullus Dickinson, who was a prisoner on parole, that the rebels were looking for him. James never returned to his house but went to Long Island where he was secreted by "Friends of the Government" for three months. He was taken prisoner on his way to Staten Island and was carried before General Washington at New York who committed him to the Provost and sent him as a prisoner to New Jersey where he remained until November 1776. When he made his escape, the British, commanded by Lord Cornwallis, passed him to New York where he was given a Captain's warrant in the King's American Regiment by Col. Fanning the day after he arrived. His losses included a 170 acre farm on lease from Philip Philipse, a mercantile business house, cider mill, 360 acres on the Onion (now Winooskie) River in Vermont, horses, crops, etc. When his case was reviewed 27 March 1787, James said that he came to St. John's in October 1783 and sent in his first claim by Mr. Hardy. When the war started he was a Major in the militia. He lived in Dutchess County as a tenant farmer, "which is now lost." He joined the British in the Jerseys 20 November 1776, then went to New York and had a warrant from Col. Fanning to recruit men for his regiment. He remained within the lines during the war. He withdrew his claim for lands which had been confiscated in Philips Patent but again mentioned 360 acres on the Onion River in Vermont, and other belongings. Benjamin Close swore that James Dickinson was a merchant and was considered as thriving. A notation added to his records states that James never settled at St. John.[11]

A similar application was published in Coldham's *American Loyalist Claims*, in which James's brother, Tertullus Dickinson, was mistakenly called James's son. In a deposition dated Staten Island, 5 July 1782, Major Thomas Menzies of the American Legion said that he had known the claimant for 15 years in Dutchess County and that claimant was a Major in the militia. On 8 May 1787 Capt. Ebenezer Browne, late of the Corps of Guides and Pioneers, deposed that he was a neighbor to the claimant and served under him as an officer. James's claim was accepted.[12]

On 8 May 1785, James wrote to Governor Carleton, saying, "I am about to leave this Town to Remove to the town of Gage. Have no lands. Desire to be Entered on your Excellency's list for the Same and in Future shall Make no further inquiries. . . . NB: Mr. Daniel Peelman being unfortunate in getting Lands Desires to be Registered in the Same Manner as above Desired."[13]

On 15 September 1786, James Dickinson, in behalf of himself and Ichobud Squier, asked that he be granted "Lott No. 2 on Bellisle bay and also to grant Ichobud Squier Lott No. 1, both the lotts are in Sprags Survey. No. 2 was Drawn by Thomas McDonald who hath Three Lotts on Long Island and No. 1 was Drawn by Samuel Piers, who Refused to take it and obtained land between the Kennebacatious & Bellisle and is Settled thereon."[14] James was finally successful and was given Lot #2 in the Seventh Class or Division of Grant #80 on Bellisle Bay, containing 200 acres, near his brother, Samuel Dickinson, who had been assigned 225 acres in the Eighth Class or Division.[15]

James Dickinson was a merchant in St. John, New Brunswick, when he submitted his claim for damages 27 March 1787.[16] Wright, in her *Loyalists of New Brunswick*, states that James Dicki(n)son was a merchant from Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was given Lot #164 in Parrtown (St. John), N.B., with an additional grant at Belleisle, Kings Co., N.B., and that his place of residence was Gagetown, N.B."[17] Since James Dickinson never settled on his grants in New Brunswick, he either died or moved elsewhere.

No more information has been found for James Dickinson.

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68. **Gilbert Dickinson**[5] *(James*[4-3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Dutchess Co., New York, about 1752,[1] the son

of James and Sarah (Underhill) Dickinson. Gilbert Dickinson probably died after 29 January 1787, the date his claim for damages as a loyalist was refused.[2]

Gilbert Dickinson was probably married but no record has been found which would identify his wife.

Gilbert Dickinson was a loyalist, as were all of his brothers. His place in this family is proven by the claim for indemnity which his brother, Samuel Dickinson, submitted to the British government for losses during the Revolutionary War. This was filed in St. John, N.B., 26 January 1783. Samuel said that he and Gilbert had inherited equal shares in a lease in Fredericksburg, Dutchess County, N.Y., which their father, James Dickinson, had obtained from Col. Morris "for life," and then for the lives of his sons, Samuel and Gilbert Dickinson. Upon their father's death, Samuel said that he and Gilbert had divided the lands between them. Among his losses Samuel listed a Negro woman who belonged to his brother, Gilbert.[3]

In a tax list dated 1777 for Philip Philipse Patent, Southeast Precinct, Dutchess County, N.Y., "Gilbert Dickinson, estate" was listed with an assessment of £4.[4] Since the word estate" was after his name, it apparently meant that he had already left the area to go over to the loyalists in New York City. By a law passed in the State of New York, 21 October 1779, a list of estates confiscated from loyalists in Dutchess County was published in 1781 which included Gilbert Dickinson and his brothers, James, Samuel and Tertullus.[5]

Gilbert Dickinson's name was on a list of refugees living within the British lines in New York City, in which he said that he had an immediate need of £10-0-0 and an annual need for £30-0-0. between 1 January and 31 March 1783, Gilbert was allowed £7-10.[6]

On 24 December 1784, Gilbert Dickinson joined his brother, Samuel Dickinson, and Samuel's wife, Mary, in signing a deed when Samuel and Mary sold land in St. John, N.B., to S. Miles.[7]

In a petition dated 18 January 1785, Gilbert Dickinson said that he had been in the Province about eighteen months and had made repeated applications for land for settlement but had hitherto been unsuccessful. He said that there was a tract of land on the Long Reach River St. John lying on the south side of a tract of land known as Keaton's Grant, and adjoining lands, which appeared to be uncultivated, "and petitioner has Reason to Believe is unlocated."[8] On 14 October 1785 Gilbert was awarded Lot #1 in Grant #8, containing 200 acres, "adjoining Caton's Grant," in Kings Co., N.B.[9] Wright, in her *Loyalists of New Brunswick*," states that Gilbert Dickinson received a second grant in Queens County.[10]

In his application for damages as a loyalist, dated 20 February 1786, and filed in Queens County, N.B., Gilbert Dickinson said that he had been a Captain in the militia in Dutchess Co., N.Y., and was taken prisoner at the outbreak of the Revolution, but escaped to the British lines in December 1776. All of his papers were delivered by the wife of [his brother], Tertullus Dickinson, to his brother, Samuel Dickinson, who delivered them to another loyalist, Samuel Haynes, for safekeeping. Haynes buried them in a box, but when it was recovered, all of the bonds and notes were found to have rotted and were entirely lost. Gilbert claimed the loss of 170 acres of land in Dutchess County, with houses, crops, and a negro man and woman. In a deposition dated 20 February 1783, Samuel Peters, Joshua Gidney, John Dann, Gillick Dann and Deborah Dann supported his claim. The deposition of his brother, Samuel Dickinson, "late of Dutchess County," dated 10 December 1783, stated that in 1777, Mrs. Tertullus Dickinson had delivered Gilbert's papers to him. In a letter from St. John's, N.B., 29 Jan. 1787, Elias Hardy said that claimant was not permitted to send his claim to England since he had two brothers in good circumstances.[11] In a separate report, additional witnesses were Mr. Huggerford, and John MacDonald.[12] Whitson says that Gilbert may have moved to Ontario later.[13]

Nothing more has been found for Gilbert Dickinson.

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69. **Amos Dickinson**[5] *(Amos*[4]*, James*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was probably born in Smithtown, Suffolk Co., Long Island, New York, about 1736,[1] the son of Amos Dickinson and a wife whose name is not known. He died in New Brunswick after 9 November 1787, the date he and his sons, Darius and Arden, were granted Lots #11, 12 and 13 in Grant No. 125, in Queensbury, York Co., N.B.[2]

Amos Dickinson was married, probably in Dutchess Co., N.Y., before May 1764, the year his son, Darius, was born.[3] The name of his wife has not been found.

Information about Amos Dickinson[5] has been very difficult to locate. Like his father, Amos[4], and his brother, Tertullus, Amos[5] was a loyalist who left New York in 1783, sailing to the Nova Scotia-New Brunswick area at the end of the Revolutionary War. His father, Amos Dickinson[4] and his brother, Tertullus Dickinson[5], sold 100 acres of land in the Town of Gage, 2 March 1785, which they had been granted as refugees 14 July 1784.[4] On 17 July 1785, Amos Dickinson[5] signed a petition asking for a grant of land, saying that he had not received any land although he had arrived with the first fleet of loyalists more than two years earlier.[5] This proves that there were two different men named Amos Dickinson. Other records show that they were certainly father and son.

Amos[5]'s known son, Darius Dickinson[6], settled in Woodstock, York Co., near his uncles, Tertullus[5] and Peter[5]. When Darius Dickinson[6] died, Peter Dickinson[5] and Darius's brother, Arden Dickinson[6], witnessed the signature of Darius's wife, Mary, in his probate documents,[6] proving the relationship between these two Amos Dickinson families.

The first record found in New Brunswick for Amos Dickinson[5] was an undated petition to "His Excellency Thomas Carlton, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, Chancellor & Vice Admiral of the same etc., etc., etc." This petition accompanied a separate petition from his sons, Darius and Arden Dickinson, dated 15 March 1785. Amos Dickinson[5] said, "Your Petitioner arrived with his Family at St. John's in the first Fleet two years ago next May -- That he has been ever since endeavouring to obtain a Farm, but partly by Means of his distant Residence at Maugerville & partly his ill Luck in Drawing -- He has hitherto drew [*sic*] none -- That being a Farmer he has lived upon Hire, a Matter he laments -- As a new Farm will require all the Strength Age & Sufferings have left him --- That your Petitioner is informed that Lot Seventy Six in Gage Town is vacant --" [7]

In a separate petition, using the same format, dated 15 March 1785, Amos Dickinson[5]'s sons, Darius[6] and Arden[6], signed a petition saying that Darius would be 21 years of age the following May, and Arden, 18 years old next April. They had arrived "with the first fleet almost two years ago next May." They were both "accustomed to farming" and wanted to settle as farmers in New Brunswick "if they could obtain land that would support them with industry." They had been informed that Lot number 70 in Gage Town was vacant and asked that it be granted to them.[8]

On 17 July 1785 Amos Dickinson[5] again petitioned for land, saying he was now situated on Ox Island in the River St. John, opposite the Township of Burton, and had built and cleared some land and planted it. He again said that he had not received any land, although he had arrived with the first fleet of Loyalists more than two years earlier. He asked for a grant of land on Ox Island so he could support his large family. In a reply dated 2 August 1785, the Council refused his petition, saying that he was only a tenant of Plummer and Barker on Ox Island.[9]

Less than one month later, on 12 August 1785, Amos Dickinson again petitioned for land, this time "on Washademoak Lake, about three miles above Salmon River, up a small creek."[10] In an undated petition, Darius Dickinson, Arden Dickinson and John Valleau asked for land in the same area on the rear of the front lot on Washademoak. It was noted that John Valleau had drawn 100 acres in Bellisle Bay. In a reply dated 23 September [1785], the Council said that the request "cannot be complied with."[11] In another undated petition, Amos Dickinson, joined by his sons, Darius and Arden, said that some time past they had applied with others for a farm of land upon the Washademoak, "it being a backland," and that "Your Excellency's answer to your petitioners [stated] that they might settle said Lands." Since they wanted to settle early in the spring, the petitioners requested that they be given a certificate showing the amount of acres in each farm, so they could have the land surveyed at their own cost. All three men, Amos, Darius and Arden Dickinson, signed their names.[12] They still did not receive any land.

In another effort to obtain land, Darius Dickinson signed up with a company headed by his cousin, Capt. James Dickinson[5]. The group was composed of twenty-five family men and twenty single men, who asked as a group, for a tract of land beginning at the Forks of the River Oromocto, and running on both sides of the south-southeastern branch of the river. James Dickinson's name was the first name on the "head of the family" list. Darius was seventh on the list of single men.[13] Finally, 9 November 1787, Darius, Amos and Arden Dickinson obtained Lots No. 11, 12 and 13 in Grant No. 125 in Queensbury, York Co., N.B., which were registered 14th January 1788.[14]

New Brunswick records show that 250 acres of land on the western side of the River Saint John, at Woodstock, York County, became the property of Amos Dickinson and was registered 14 January 1825 as "No. 1393, 9th family, Book No. 6."[15]

Amos[5]'s son, Darius[6], eventually settled in Woodstock, near his grandfather, Amos Dickinson[4] and his uncles, Peter[5] and Tertullus[5], as is proven by the Woodstock Anglican Church Records. Darius Dickinson and

his wife, Mary, and their seven children were baptized there. The first three were Peter[7], born 2 May 1788, John, born 3 December 1789, and Betsey, born 27 November 1791, and baptized together with their parents, 2 October 1792, and with Mary Johnston, "about nine years of age, bound to Darius Dickinson." They were followed by Hetty Ann, born 2 May 1798, Sarah Ann, born 16 February 1800, and Samuel, born 24 November 1802, who were baptized together 6 February 1804. The last child, Lucy Rachel, was born 12 August 1804, and baptized 10 March 1806.[16]

Darius died before 20 October 1808, the date his widow, Mary, signed a petition to William Harin, Esq., Surrogate General of New Brunswick in Fredericton, declining to act as administratrix of her husband's intestate estate. She requested that letters of administration be granted to Henry Smith, Esq., since he was the principal creditor of the estate. The witnesses were Peter Dickinson, (probably Darius's uncle), and his brother, Arden Dickinson, who had petitioned for land with Darius in 1785.[17] Darius's son, Peter, would have been only twenty years of age in October 1808, not yet of legal age to witness a legal document.

The Nicholson Report of 19 May 1803 shows that Arden Dickinson was living in the "District next above the Parishes of Woodstock and Northampton," with a wife and six children, three over ten years of age and three under ten.[18] Arden received Grant #497 containing 500 acres in Wakefield, York County, filed 20 June 1809.[19]

No probate records have been found for Amos Dickinson[5], but the Nova Scotia/New Brunswick petitions for land and the church record prove the existence of at least two sons, Darius and Arden.

Children (**Dickinson**), probably born in Dutchess Co., N.Y., probably incomplete:[20]

i. **Darius**[6], born in May 1764; 21 years of age in 1785.
ii. **Arden**, born in April 1767; 18 years of age in 1785.

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70. **Tertullus Dickinson**[5] *(Amos*[4]*, James*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Dutchess Co., New York, about 1745,[1] the son of Amos Dickinson and a wife whose name is not known. Tertullus was baptized as an adult in Woodstock, N.B., 21 January 1796.[2] Tertullus Dickinson died in Woodstock, York Co., (later Carleton Co.), New Brunswick, between 26 March 1824, the date he made his will, and 18 June 1824, the date his will was proved.[3]

Tertullus Dickinson married in the Anglican Church, Gagetown, Queens Co., N.B., 13 July 1785 **Thankful Chase**,[4] a descendant of Stephen Hopkins of the *Mayflower* through her father, Reuben Chase[6]*, (Thankful Maker*[5]*, Mary*[4] *Hopkins, Stephen*[3]*, Giles*[2]*, Stephen*[1]*).*[5] Thankful was probably born in either Danbury, Conn., or Southeast, Dutchess County, N.Y., about 1765, the daughter of Reuben Chase of Dutchess County, whose name they gave to their first son. Her father was born in Yarmouth, Mass., 24 November 1738, the son of Isaac and Thankful (Maker) Chase, Jr., of Yarmouth. Isaac and Thankful (Maker) Chase, Jr., had only one child listed in *Yarmouth Vital Records*, a son, Reuben, who was born in Yarmouth, 24 November 1738, before they moved to Ridgefield, Conn., and the Town of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., about 1745, with other Cape Cod families.[6] Thankful died after 18 June 1824, the date her husband's will was probated in Woodstock, York Co., later Carleton Co., N.B.[7]

Care must be taken not to confuse this Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of Amos[4], with his cousin, an older Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of James[4]. The Tertullus Dickinson under study here, and his father, Amos, lived in Dutchess County before the Revolutionary War, as did Tertullus Dickinson[5], son of James Dickinson[4], according to early Dutchess County records. Neither this Tertullus Dickinson[5], nor his father, Amos Dickinson[4], were listed as having had their estates forfeited as loyalists in either

Dutchess County or Westchester County during the Revolutionary War, but Thankful's father, Reuben Chase, lost his property in Dutchess County, as did the other Tertullus Dickinson[5], the son of James Dickinson[4].[8] The fact that both James Dickinson[4] and Amos Dickinson[4] named their sons "Tertullus" helps to identify this Amos Dickinson family as a member of the Oyster Bay Dickinsons.

After the loyalists left New York City in 1782, Tertullus, son of Amos, fled to New Brunswick with his father, as did Thankful's father, Reuben Chase, and his family. Reuben Chase, "late of New York but now settled in Gagetown, New Brunswick," filed his claim for damages with the British in New Brunswick after the Revolutionary War. He said that he was a native of America and had lived in Dutchess County. He had a farm of 130 acres at Fredericksburg, "one of Col. Morris's Short List," bought two years before the "Troubles." When Reuben Chase and his sons were drafted into the rebel militia, they left the country and joined the British in January 1777, going to Stoney Point and Lloyd's Neck, Long Island. They arrived in New Brunswick in 1783 and went "up the river and staid [*sic*] there all next winter." Reuben's witnesses were Tertullus Dickinson's cousins, Gilbert and Samuel Dickinson, and an old neighbor, Solomon Mabee, who had all known Reuben Chase in Dutchess County.[9]

Tertullus Dickinson's father, Amos Dickinson, was called "aged" when they arrived in New Brunswick.[10] Neither of them seems to have filed claims for losses they had suffered as loyalists, but they applied for land grants which were offered by the government to all new settlers. In an indenture made 2 March 1785, Amos Dickinson and Tertullus Dickinson of Sunbury County, N.B., sold to Thomas Peters, yeoman, for £24-10-0, land in the township of Gage, No. 5, containing 100 acres, being the same lot of land granted to them by Governor Parr at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 14 July 1784. Witnesses to the indenture were John Yeomans, Israel Powell and Thomas Miles. On 5 May 1785, John Yeomans gave his oath at Sunbury, N.B., that he had seen Amos Dickinson and Tertullus Dickinson, grantors, sign the indenture.[11]

It was while Tertullus was living in Gage that he married Thankful Chase. Thankful apparently disliked her given name because baptismal records of the Woodstock Anglican Church show that their children were born to "Tertullus and Rebeka Dickinson." However, the same children were named in Tertullus's will in which he called his wife "Thankful," proving that "Thankful" and "Rebecka" were the same person.[12]

Tertullus Dickinson's father, Amos Dickinson, was called "of age," when he was baptized in Woodstock, 7 February 1793, with his son, Peter Dickinson, and his grandson, Tertullus Dickinson.[13] On 21 January 1796,

Tartullus [*sic*] Dickinson[5], called "of age," was baptized with his children, Reuben Chase Dickinson, Isaac Dickinson, Henry Dickinson and Rebeka Dickinson, "children of Tartullus and *Rebeka* [*sic*] Dickinson."[14]

On the 5th and 7th of June 1813, the division of grant No. 660 on the northeasterly shore of the River Saint John, within the Parish of Northampton, York Co., was registered. The upper half of Lots #28 and 29, and the lower half of Lot #30 were granted to Reuben Chase. The next name was that of Tertullus Dickinson with the upper half of Lot #30 and 31 and the lower half of Lot #32.[15]

Tartullus [*sic*] Dickinson of Woodstock, York Co., N.B., yeoman, in his will dated 26 March 1824, gave his dearly beloved wife, Thankful, the use of his estate for life, and named her as his sole executrix. Sons James, John and William Dickinson were to inherit the estate after his wife's death, after paying out certain legacies. He bequeathed ten shillings each to his sons Reuben, Isaac and Amos Dickinson, and to his daughters Rebecca Dickinson, Harriot Tid and Mary Wright. Tertullus signed by making his mark. Witnesses were Samuel Rice, James Secord and Joel Young. On 18 June 1824, Joel Young acknowledged that he and Samuel Rice and James Secord had seen Tertullus sign his will. On the same day Thankful was approved as the executrix of the estate.[16]

Children (**Dickinson**), probably born in Woodstock, York Co., N.B., baptized in the Woodstock Anglican Church; all but Henry mentioned by their father in his will:[17]

i. **Henry**[6], born 31 December 1789, baptized 21 January 1796; probably died young; not mentioned in his father's will.

ii. **Reuben Chase**, born 10 November 1791, baptized 21 January 1796 married in the Woodstock Anglican Church, 11 August 1811 **Phebe Tidd**;[18] given 10 shillings in his father's will.

iii. **Isaac**, born 30 December 1792; baptized 21 January 1796; given 10 shillings in his father's will.

iv. **Rebeka**, born 31 January 1794, baptized 21 January 1796; unmarried when her father made his will; given 10 shillings.

v. **Harriot**, called "a son" when she was baptized 21 September 1797; called "Harriot Tid" in her father's will and given 10 shillings.

vi. **Amos**, born 10 March 1800, baptized 12 June 1800; given 10 shillings by his father in his will.

vii. **James**, (twin), born 4 April 1803, baptized 2 March 1806; bequeathed a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.

viii. **John**, (twin), born 4 April 1803, baptized 2 March 1806; bequeathed a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.

ix. **William**, born 27 March 1805, baptized 2 March 1806; given a share in his father's estate at his mother's death.

x. **Mary**, born 20 June 1807, baptized 20 September 1807; called "Mary Wright" by her father in his will and given 10 shillings.

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1. St. John Co., N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1: 314-16 [FHL #865272]. 2. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]. 3. York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 4. Cleadie B. Barnett, *We Lived, A Genealogical Newsletter of New Brunswick Sources* (Jan. 1979), 1:5, Gagetown Anglican Church Records, (Queens Co., 1) [FHL #1425718]; John Carroll Chase, "Descendants of William Chase of Roxbury and Yarmouth, Mass.," *NEHGR* (Oct. 1933) 87:327-28. 5. John D. Austin, F.A.S.G., *Mayflower Families Through Five Generations: Stephen Hopkins* 6:405-6. 6. *Yarmouth, Mass., VR* 1:82, 176; *Harwich, Mass., VR*, 70; *Library of Cape Cod* 1:917 "The Chase Family of Yarmouth, Mass.," shows Isaac Chase, son of Isaac, married Thankful Maker of Harwich, 22 Oct. 1737, and had a son, Reuben, born 24 November 1738, who was listed as their only child, seeming to show that the parents moved away, probably to the Oblong near Dutchess County, N.Y., with other people from Chatham, Harwich and Yarmouth, about 1745 or 1750. Isaac's brother-in-law, Nathaniel Covil/Covell, who married his sister, Mary Chase, also moved to Dutchess County, along with the Paddocks, Taylors and Ryders, whose names are found in Dutchess and Westchester Counties. William C. Smith, *Hist. of Chatham, Mass.*, 290, states that at first this group settled in Ridgefield, Conn. "Later they nearly all crossed the line into that part of Dutchess Co., N.Y., now called Putnam Co., settling in the town of Southeast (later so called) and vicinity." Also see Frank J. Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent, Dutchess County, New York* (Pleasant Valley, N.Y. 1995) 3:393-94. 7. York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 8. *New York in the Revolution* 2:270. 9. Alexander Fraser, Archivist, *Bureau of Archives, Province of Ontario, 1904* (Toronto 1905), 817. 10. Whiston, *Loyalist Dickinsons of N.Y.*, appendix, 2. 11. St. John Co., N.B., Deeds A 3-5-1: 314-16 [FHL #865272]. 12. Cleadie B. Barnett, *We Lived, A Genealogical Newsletter of New Brunswick Sources* (Jan. 1979), 1:5, Gagetown Anglican Church Records, (Queens Co., 1) [FHL #1425718]; New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]; York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 13. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]. 14. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]; also see David Marshall Howard, *New Brunswick Families* [FHL #1035711]. 15. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Registers of Grants 1:1785-1817, Grant #660 [FHL #851176]. 16. York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 17. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]; York Co., N.B. Prob. 1824, alpha. (Tertullus Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 18. Barnett, *We Lived, Gen. Newsletter of N.B.* (Jan. 1980), Issue #5 Carleton Co., 1 (Woodstock Anglican Ch. Recs., Marriages),

chronological [FHL #1425718]; Woodstock Parish Recs. (chronological) [FHL #1412414]; *International Genealogical Index* called her "Ruby."

71. **Peter Dickinson**[5] *(Amos*[4]*, James*[3]*, Elizabeth*[2] *[Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John*[1] *Howland)* was born in Southeast Precinct, Dutchess Co., New York, about 1750,[1] the son of Amos Dickinson and an unknown wife. Peter Dickinson probably died in Northampton Parish, York Co., (later Carleton Co.), New Brunswick, after 5 June 1813, provided he was the Peter Dickinson whose land grant was filed on that date.[2]

Peter Dickinson may have married about 1780 a wife who has not been identified. Nothing further is known about her. This Peter may have been the Peter Dickinson who married, as his second wife, in Northampton Parish, 11 November 1802 **Hannah Shea**.[3]

Very little is known about Peter Dickinson. Church records of the Anglican Church in the Parish of Woodstock, York Co., show the following entry: "7 February 1793, Baptized Amos Dickinson and Peter his son, Both of age, and Tertullus, a grandson."[4] Northampton Parish church records, on the page opposite the marriage record of Peter Dickinson to Hannah Shea, has an entry, "1803, March 27th Buried Mr. Dickinson Died with the Consumption."[5] The handwriting is not very clear and this entry may be for a "*Mrs*." Dickinson, but if it is "Mr. Dickinson," it is probably for Peter's father, Amos Dickinson[4], with whom he was baptized in Woodstock Parish Anglican Church in 1793. Amos Dickinson[4] would have been about 95 years of age in 1803.

On 20 October 1808, this Peter Dickinson was certainly the man who witnessed the will of his nephew, Darius Dickinson, who died in Woodstock.[6] Darius Dickinson and his wife, Mary, named their first son "Peter," apparently in his honor.

On 5 June 1813, Land Grant #660 in the Parish of Northampton, York Co., was registered to John Dickinson, Peter Dickinson and Peter Dickinson, Jr., which may refer to this family. Peter, the father, received Lots 19 and 20, totaling 440 acres. John received Lot #14, containing 210 acres and Peter, Jr., received Lot #15, containing 218 acres.[7]

No probate records have been found for Peter Dickinson[5]. Child (**Dickinson**), probably born in Woodstock, N.B.:[8]

i. Possibly **Tertullus**[6]
ii. Possibly **John**.
iii. Possibly **Peter**.

REFERENCES

1. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]. 2. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Registers of Grants 1:1785-1817, Grant #660, Lot #19, 20 [FHL #851176]. 3. Cleadie B. Barnett, *We Lived, A Gen. Newsletter of New Brunswick Sources* (Jan. 1979), Issue #1:58: Carleton County, p. 2. 4. New Brunswick Ch. Recs.: Woodstock Anglican Ch., n.p. [FHL #1412414]. 5. Ibid. 6. York Co., N.B., Prob. (1786-1811), alpha. (Darius Dickinson) [FHL #1492729]. 7. Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., New Brunswick Abstracts, Registers of Grants 1:1785-1817, Grant #660, Lot #14, 15, 19, 20 [FHL #851176]. 8. Ibid.

72. **Susannah Dickinson**[5] *(John[4], James[3], Elizabeth[2] [Howland] [Hicks] Dickinson, John[1] Howland)* was probably born in Oyster Bay, Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, about 1733/4,[1] the daughter of John and Lornhannah/Ruhamah/Susannah Dickinson. Susannah probably died in Southeast or Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y., after 24 March 1795, the date Susannah signed a deed in which she and her husband, Dr. Daniel Bull sold land in Dutchess County. This deed was not recorded until 23 May 1796, by which date she may have died.[2]

Susannah married in Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 17 June 1756 **Daniel Bull** of South Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y.,[3] who was born in Hartford, Conn., 11 August 1734,[4] the son of Capt. Daniel Bull and his first wife, Hannah Wadsworth, of Hartford. Dr. Daniel Bull probably died in Southeast or Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y., after 24 March 1795, the date he and his wife were called "of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., N.Y.," when they sold land in Dutchess County to William Forrester of Ridgebury, Fairfield Co., Conn.[5]

Hartford, Conn., records for Daniel's mother's Wadsworth family, show that Daniel Bull, "formerly of Hartford, Conn.," moved to Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y.[6] In 1772 he and his family were living in the South Precinct, Dutchess Co., N.Y., where he was a physician.[7]

After the Revolutionary War started, the Committee for Detecting Conspiracies, meeting in Fishkill, ordered that Dr. Daniel Bull of South East "be disarmed, apprehended and secured," 20 October 1776. On 3 January 1777, Daniel Bull appeared and took the Oath of Allegiance and was released, the charges against him having been found to have been false.[8] Both Daniel Bull and his father-in-law, John Dickinson, were on the 1777 Tax List for Fredericksburg Precinct, with Daniel taxed at £4.[9] In October 1780, Daniel Bull was taxed [fined] £5 in Fredericksburg for a son who had joined the Tories.[10]

In a list prepared 22 October 1779, Daniel Bull was shown living in Fredericksburg as a tenant on 17 acres of land, next to his father-in-law,

John Dickinson with 210 acres, both of them in Lot No. 9. On 1 January 1782, the land owned by Roger Morris and the other loyalist descendants of the original holders of Philipse Patent was sequestered and confiscated, and was "sold to parties who were already in possession." Tenants who had rented the land for many years were given the first opportunity to buy these parcels from the State of New York. On 9 January 1782, Daniel Bull, in partnership with his father-in-law, John Dickinson, bought 17 acres of land in Fredericksburg for £30 4s, which had been confiscated from Roger Morris, one of the loyalist landowners who fled to Canada.[11]

The Census of 1790 shows Daniel Bull and his family living in Frederickstown Town next to his son, Dr. Horace Bull.[12] On 5 December 1793, a newly-organized Masonic Lodge met in Frederickstown with Daniel Bull and his son-in-law, Joseph Coles Field, among the charter members.[13]

On 6 June 1794, Daniel Bull witnessed the will of his friend, John Field of South East, probated 8 September 1794.[14] John Field was the father-in-law of Daniel's daughter, Charlotte (also called Cornelia).[15] On 24 March 1795, Daniel Bull and Susannah, his wife, of Frederickstown, Dutchess Co., State of New York, sold to William Forrester of Ridgebury, Fairfield Co., Conn., for $200 current money of the State of New York, a tract of 17 acres of farmland in Frederickstown, together with all of the buildings, mills, timber, improvements, waters, watercourses and appurtenances belonging to it. It was bounded by land that formerly belonged to Jonathan Brown, deceased, formerly James Sackett's, deceased, west across the river to land formerly Benjamin Crosby's, "now occupied by the abovesaid William Forrester," north up the river and across it to the mouth of the brook, thence up the brook to where it crosses the road, thence south and then west to the beginning. On the same date, Susannah Bull acknowledged separately that she had agreed to the sale of her own free will. Her signature was witnessed by her daughter, Sally Dakin. The deed was recorded one year later, 23 May 1796.[16] This parcel of land was the same 17 acres which Daniel Bull had bought in 1782 in partnership with Susannah's father, John Dickinson. The sale without her father's signature indicates that John Dickinson was no longer living in 1795.

No probate records have been found for either Dr. Daniel Bull or his wife, Susannah. Note that there was a younger man named Dr. Daniel Bull with a wife named Susannah, who bought land in Amenia, Dutchess Co., in 1780,[17] and mortgaged land in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., 20 September 1797.[18] This Dr. Daniel Bull was probably the son of our Dr. Daniel Bull's brother, Dr. Manning Bull and his wife, Abigail Fairchild.[19]

Children (**Bull**), probably born in Hartford, Conn., and Fredericksburg, Philipse Patent, Dutchess Co., N.Y.:[20]

i. Possibly **Lornhannah/Ruhamah**[6], born 2 April 1758.

ii. Possibly **Hannah**, born 2 April 1760, possibly the Hannah Bull who married David Baldwin who was born in Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 5 May 1761; living in Hancock Co., Ill., when he applied for a Revolutionary War pension, 13 October 1842, at 81 years of age; daughter Jeannette S., wife of Robert Miller, recorded as having power of attorney.[21] Children, surname *Baldwin*, named Epaphras, Charlotte, Sally, Marie, Betsey, Jeanette and Harriet. Note that two daughters were named Charlotte and Sally, the same names as two of Hannah's documented sisters.[22]

iii. **John Dickinson**, born 9 March 1762; apparently named for his maternal grandfather, John Dickinson[4] of Oyster Bay, Long Island, and Dutchess Co., N.Y.; may have moved to Northeast, N.Y., where his first wife, Lydia Lawrence, died, and where he married his second wife, Keziah (Wilcox) Hamblin, and moved to Stillwater, Saratoga Co., N.Y; named daughters Charlotte and Sally, the same names as two of John D. Bull's sisters.[23]

iv. Possibly **Horace**, born 11 June 1764; lived in South East, Dutchess County and was a doctor, like his father; married 9 August 1786 Sally P. Conklin.[24]

v. Possibly **Susannah**, born 6 July 1766; possibly the Susannah who married Philip Spencer, Jr., b. Salisbury, Conn., 26 Sept. 1763, died in Bayou Bluff, La., 15 October 1817.[25]

vi. **Charlotte/Cornelia**, born 11 December 1768; Pelletreau states that Dr. Daniel Bull "had a daughter, Cornelia, who married Joseph C. Field, who was a member of the Legislature in 1803."[26] *Field Genealogy* calls her both Charlotte and Cornelia.[27]

vii. Possibly **James**, born 9 June 1773.[28]

viii. **Sarah**, born 29 July 1775; married Benjamin Dakin of North East, N.Y.;[29] witnessed mother's acknowledgement when Daniel and Susannah Bull sold property to William Forrester in South East, Dutchess Co., N.Y., 23 May 1796.[30] This is the only child with good documentation.

ix. Possibly **Polly**, born 28 April 1788 [an error for 1778].[31]

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1. Dutchess Co. Deeds (Forfeitures and Sales) 8:128-29 [FHL #565013]; Mary Louise B. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull of Hartford, Conn.* (Lake Forest, Ill. 1981) 1:34-35. 2. Dutchess Co. Deeds 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. Mary Louise B. Todd, in *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35, states that Susannah was buried in Spencer's Corners Burying Ground, Northeast, N.Y., 28 July 1805, in her 71st year, called "consort of Dr. Daniel Bull." However, L. Van Alstyne, in *Burying Grounds of Sharon, Conn., Amenia and North East, N.Y.* (Amenia, N.Y. 1903), 154, states that the Susannah Bull buried there, "consort of Dr. Daniel Bull," died in 1860 at age 80, making her a different generation from the Susannah Dickinson, daughter of John and Lornhannah (—) Dickinson, born about 1733/4. There was another Daniel Bull, born in Wintonbury Parish, Bloomfield Center, Conn., in 1770, the son of Dr. Manning and Abigail (Fairchild) Bull. Dr. Manning Bull, a brother of Dr. Daniel Bull of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., took his family to Amenia and Northeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y., and then to Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y. [Lucius Barnes Barbour, *Families of Early Hartford, Conn.* (Balt., Md., reprt. 1977), 101; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull*, 1: 36-37]. This Daniel Bull may be the one whose wife, Susannah, was buried in Spencer's Corner Burying Ground in 1860, aged 80 years. On 20 September 1797, a Daniel Bull with a wife Susannah, obtained a mortgage for $742.18 in Hartford, Washington Co., N.Y., from Jonathan Ogden, which was discharged 9 March 1798. This Daniel and Susannah seem to have been younger than Dr. Daniel and Susannah (Dickinson) Bull of Southeast, Dutchess Co., N.Y. There were so many different men named John and Daniel Bull, and so many women named Hannah and Susannah Bull, that sorting them out accurately is a very difficult problem. 3. Barbour, *Fams. of Early Hartford, Conn.*, 101. Here Susannah Dickinson was called "Loinhannot Diemson," a misreading due to poor handwriting. Barbour also stated that Daniel Bull and his wife, Susannah, were said to have gone to "Phelps, N.Y.," an obvious error for Philips Patent, N.Y. Also see Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35. 4. Hartford VR D:29 (Barbour Coll.) [FHL #2898]; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:23, 34; Barbour, *Fams. of Early Hartford, Conn.*, 101. 5. Dutchess Co. Deeds 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. Daniel Bull's birth and death dates have been given as "1735-1810" [Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:23] and as "?1813" [Ibid, 1:35]. The 1810 date may be more accurate because the 1813 date appears to have been based on the confusing entry in the *Field Genealogy* concerning the death of his son-in-law, Joseph C. Field, 24 July 1813, which is confirmed by *Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society*, Vol. IV: Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, *Marriages and Deaths, 1778-1825* [Dutchess County], 43]. 6. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:34. 7. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 251, 261. 8. Pelletreau, Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y., 123. 9. Todd, Thomas and Susannah Bull 1:35. 10. Todd, Thomas and Susannah Bull 1:35. 11. Dutchess Co. Deeds (Forfeitures and Sales) 8:128-29 [FHL #565013]; Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 93, 96. 12. U.S. Census of New York, 1790: (Washington, D.C. 1908), Dutchess Co., 82. 13. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 466-67. 14. *NYGBR* 61:260: Dutchess Co. Prob. (John Field). 15. Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Field Genealogy* (Chi. 1901) 1:267, 378. 16. Dutchess Co., N.Y., Deed 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. 17. Dutchess Co. Land Index Grantees A-B, 1718- [FHL #565266]. 18. Washington Co. Mortgages B:219 [FHL #475430]. 19. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull of Hartford, Conn.* 1:36-37; 2:67. 20. Pelletreau, *Hist. of Putnam Co., N.Y.*, 261; Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 1:35; 2:66-68; 4:259; Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Field Genealogy* (Chi.

1901) 1:267, 378. 21. Virgil D. White, *Genealogical Abstracts of Revolutionary War Files* 1:120; *DAR Patriot Index, Centennial Edition* 1:131; DAR Lineage Papers #367086. 22. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 4:258, 259, 260. 23. Ibid., 2:66-67. 24. Ibid., 2:68. 25. Ibid., 1:35. 26. Collections of the Dutchess County Historical Society, Vol. IV: Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, Marriages and Deaths, 1778-1825 [Dutchess County], 43]. 27. Frederick Clifton Pierce, *Field Genealogy* (Chicago 1901), 378. 28. James should probably not be included at all; the only basis found was that he lived near two other Bulls with the same family names. 29. Todd, *Thomas and Susannah Bull* 4:260; Doherty, *Settlers of Beekman Patent* 3:921. 30. Dutchess Co., N.Y., Deed 14:126-28 [FHL #565015]. 31. Todd 1:35. No documentation found except that her sister, Sally Dakin, named a child Polly.

The End

EVERY NAME INDEX

The following Every Name Index compiled by Picton Press contains a total of 3,489 entries. Women are indexed whenever possible under both their maiden and married name(s). Maiden names are given in parentheses, thus Mary (Smith) Jones. When the maiden name is unknown, it is given thus: Mary (--) Jones. As always, readers are cautioned to check under all conceivable spellings. We have grouped most similar spellings together and in such cases have added a cross-reference to other spellings, as an aid to your search.

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